

Tories' Maastricht-Speak Falls on Deaf British Ears

The Language of a Desperate Economy Better Understood on Brighton Streets. By William E. Schmidt. Brighton, England — This windswept seaside resort has been divided into two worlds this week...



2 Bombs Injure Passers-By in Central London's Theater District. Explosives investigators from the London police carrying evidence from a small bomb that exploded early Wednesday near Piccadilly Circus...

Global Slump Spurs EC and U.S. Toward A Trade Deal

New GATT Negotiations Raise Hopes for Accord Before Nov. 3 Election. By William Drozdiak. Paris — Alarmed by turmoil on currency markets and a near-collapse of stock markets this week...

El Al Jet That Crashed Had July Engine Fire, Dutch Officials Say

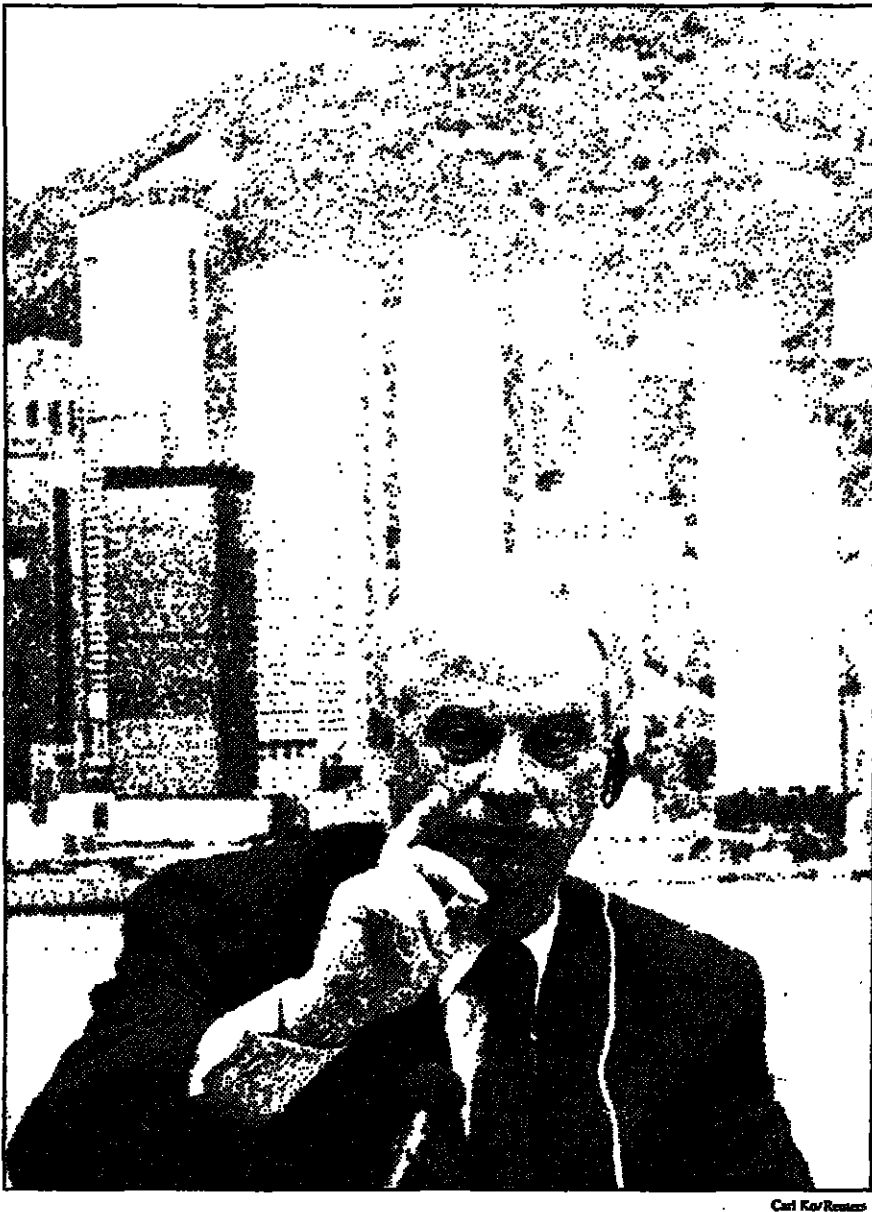
AMSTERDAM — Dutch officials said Wednesday that the El Al cargo jet that crashed in Amsterdam had a midair engine fire in July. A Schiphol Airport spokeswoman...

craft was maintained with El Al's usual high standards. At the same time, Netherlands officials raised doubts about earlier reports that the plane had lost both of its starboard engines before crashing into an apartment complex...

It slammed into the building in the suburb of Bijlmermeer, 14 minutes after taking off for Tel Aviv from Schiphol Airport. The crash site is 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the airport. Mrs. Maj-Weggen said the aircraft had issued a Mayday call six minutes into its flight...

Beijing Assails Patten's Course For Hong Kong

By Laurence Zuckerman. HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten unveiled his blueprint for Hong Kong's final years as a British colony Wednesday, announcing a host of political and social welfare proposals...



Governor Chris Patten on Wednesday after his speech to the Legislative Council.

Shining Path Chief Gets Life Sentence

LIMA (Combined Dispatches) — A Peruvian military court sentenced Abimael Guzman, leader of the guerrilla group Shining Path, to life imprisonment on Wednesday...

Market data table including Dow Jones (Down 25.94), Trib Index (Down 0.36%), and The Dollar (New York, West Coast, previous close).

Clinton to Allies: Continuity Is the Key

PARIS — With European governments awakening to the prospect that the Democrats may capture the White House, the Clinton camp has sent senior emissaries to reassure allies that the first Democratic administration...

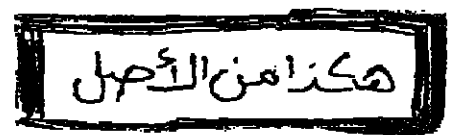
A Dominican Party for Columbus, but Nobody Came

By Douglas Farah. SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic. President Joaquin Balaguer, 85, who wished to play host to the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America by inaugurating an immense commemorative lighthouse...

close confidante, Emma Vallejo, 73, died of a heart attack, reportedly just after touring the lighthouse. Mr. Balaguer, a multiterm president who by some accounts ran again in 1990...

It's a Fat (Diet) Flipflop But Don't Run and Grab the Butter

By Marian Burros. NEW YORK — In response to harsh criticism in the last few years about the amount of saturated fat in the American diet, many food manufacturers have reluctantly switched from palm and coconut oils and lard to partially hydrogenated vegetable oils made from soybean and corn oils...





Sarajevo residents filling containers with water on Wednesday at a place outside the Bosnian capital where shelling interrupted the flow of water to the city.

France, Britain and U.S. Set Bosnia 'No-Fly' Zone

The draft follows a formula suggested by the council president, Jean-Bernard Mérimée of France, earlier in the week.

It declares the imposition of the ban on military flights and leaves open the possibility of adopting another resolution later to enforce the ban, if the Bosnian Serbs defy it and keep attacking from the air.

Monitors at airports would verify compliance. Croatia and what remains of Yugoslavia — consisting of Serbia and Montenegro — have agreed to such UN monitoring. The Bosnian Serbs have not.

In Sarajevo, Serbian forces that captured the strategic town of Bosanski Brod blew up a bridge across the Sava River on Wednesday, destroying the last land link between Croatia and northern Bosnia.

The unexpected capture of Bosanski Brod was a major victory for the Serbs. Control of the northern Bosnian town broadens a vital land

corridor linking Serb-held areas in eastern Bosnia and Croatia with Serbian enclaves in western Bosnia and Croatia.

The surge in fighting followed a unanimous vote by the Security Council at the United Nations in New York to set up a war-crimes commission to collect evidence of possible atrocities throughout the former Yugoslav federation and decide who should be prosecuted.

Diplomats said the immediate aim of the new resolution was to deter violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where all sides are accusing their enemies of mass murder, inhumane treatment of civilians and prisoners, and the forced evictions known as "ethnic cleansing."

The commission, first proposed by the Bush administration, would be modeled on the Allied War Crimes Commission set up in 1943. The Allied commission collected

evidence of Nazi atrocities that was used at Nuremberg and in other trials. This is the first such commission since World War II.

But the Security Council did not set up a tribunal or court to try those who might be indicted on the basis of evidence gathered by the commission, leaving it unclear where, when, or how those accused might be brought to justice.

Sarajevo, meanwhile, experienced fierce fighting. The city's radio termed it "one of the most hellish mornings since the beginning of the war."

The Serbs destroyed, at 3 A.M., the bridge linking Bosanski Brod with the Croatian town of Slavonski Brod on Wednesday. In the preceding hours, at least 5,000 refugees and Muslim-Croat forces used it to flee the Serbs' advance.

The bridge was cut in two near Slavonski Brod on the Croatian

90 Injured As Israelis Shoot Gaza Protesters

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — At least 90 Palestinians were reported to have been shot and wounded Wednesday, some seriously, when Israeli soldiers fired on several thousand stone-throwing protesters in the Gaza Strip who were marching in support of an 11-day-old hunger strike by Palestinian prisoners.

Hospital officials in Gaza said that 100 or more other people had suffered from inhaling tear gas, which the troops fired to disperse the crowds.

The injury toll, the highest in months in the Israeli-occupied territories, was reported by United Nations officials and Palestinian journalists who witnessed the events. Israeli army spokesmen, however, insisted that the number of casualties was much lower, perhaps 20 to 25, a discrepancy that is not uncommon in such situations.

Although no deaths were reported, the clashes reflected a general increase in violence in both Gaza and the West Bank.

In recent months, a large measure of normal life has returned, with shops keeping longer hours and people filling streets that had been deserted most afternoons as part of the Palestinians' anti-Israel uprising. That is still the case.

Nonetheless, with the Middle East peace process on hold, the last few weeks have seen a discernible rise in the number of reported attacks by Palestinians on Israelis and a similarly greater readiness by Israeli soldiers to fire at both Arab assailants and protesters.

The hunger strike, by thousands of prisoners, has become a focal point for many Palestinians, turning into one of the more widespread protests of its kind in several years, with sympathy strikes and marches called almost daily throughout the territories.

Several large demonstrations were held in both Gaza and the West Bank on Wednesday, a day when Arabs there were denied entry into Israel proper as part of a Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur.

Although Palestinian leaders deny any political motivation for the hunger strike, calling it a demand by prisoners for better food and conditions, Israeli officials say it is a political maneuver designed to strengthen the Palestinian hand at the peace talks, scheduled to resume in Washington in two weeks.

WORLD BRIEFS

Denmark Nibbles Away at Maastricht

BONN (AP) — Denmark said Wednesday that it wanted new "opting-out" clauses added to the Maastricht treaty, possibly complicating already difficult efforts to create a more unified Europe.

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said at a news conference that there was a fear in Denmark that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could be undermined by the treaty. He said the Danish government was seeking greater leeway in deciding whether to participate in a common European foreign and security policy and in monetary union.

UN Rebuffs Saddam on Arms Teams

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AFP) — The United Nations on Wednesday strongly rejected criticism by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq of its weapons inspectors, saying they had performed their jobs according to the UN mandate.

"We do our job professionally," said Tim Trevan, spokesman for the special commission on disarming Iraq. "We have a mandate to fulfill." He added: "When Iraq does not wish us to do something, Iraq tends to provoke a crisis."

Mr. Hussein, in a speech Monday to the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, called the inspectors "stray dogs." He charged that the teams wanted to "provoke Iraq and its leaders to pave the way for America and its wicked allies to do what they were unable to do" during the Gulf War.

Turkish Kurds Are Caught in Pincer

ANKARA (AFP) — Iraqi Kurds are driving Turkish Kurdish rebels out of northern Iraq and across the border toward the waiting Turkish Army in a coordinated operation, Turkish military analysts said Wednesday.

The combined forces of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Kurdistan Democratic Party battled for the third straight day Wednesday to push the separatist Kurdish Workers Party rebels out of Kurdish-controlled northern Iraq.

The Iraqi Kurds want to stop the Kurdish Workers Party rebels from using the border region for attacks into Turkey, saying it is preventing the return home of thousands of Iraqi Kurdish refugees and risks provoking Turkish Army retaliation.

U.S. Defers Further Korea Pullout

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States and South Korea are expected to keep deferring the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea due to concerns over North Korea's nuclear arms program, Bush administration officials said Wednesday.

One of the officials said he doubted whether "the situation with the North Korean nuclear weapons program" had improved enough to proceed with the withdrawal of another 6,500 U.S. troops by the end of 1995.

The statement came as U.S. and South Korean military leaders opened talks at the Pentagon on the security situation in the western Pacific and on whether to continue reducing the number of U.S. forces in Korea. There are still 37,413 U.S. troops in South Korea following a "Phase One" reduction of 6,987 since 1990. A planned "Phase Two" cut of 6,500 by the end of 1995 was put on hold last year over concern that North Korea was trying to develop nuclear weapons.

Fischer Wins 16th Game, to Lead 6-3

BELGRADE (AP) — Bobby Fischer, deftly using the Benoni Defense that helped him beat Boris Spassky in an important game 20 years ago, defeated his old rival again Wednesday in the 16th game of their \$5 million chess rematch. Fischer now holds a 6-3 lead.

White		Black		White		Black	
Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer	Spassky	Fischer
1. d4	N6	13. Bc1	Qh6	25. Qx4	Qh5		
2. e4	e5	14. b4	f4	26. Bc2	Rg3		
3. d5	d6	15. Bc3	f4	27. Be2	Qd7		
4. Nc3	g6	16. Na2	f3g3	28. Bf3	Rg8		
5. e4	g7	17. Nc3	Bf8	29. Qh3	b6		
6. Bg5	h6	18. Bc2	Nc7	30. Qc3	b5		
7. Bb2	g5	19. Qc2	Na5	31. Be2	b5		
8. Bb1	Qc5	20. Qc4	Bc7	32. h2	e5		
9. Bc3	Nc4	21. Kf1	0-0-0	33. Qh6	b6		
10. Bc4	Rc3+	22. Bf1	Rg8	34. Kf1	Bc7		
11. h3	Qc3+	23. f4	Nc4				
12. Kf1	f5	24. Nc3	Qd7				

White resigns

For the Record

A bomb exploded in a bus in India's Jammu and Kashmir state on Wednesday, killing 13 people and injuring 40 near Jammu, the police said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast. More than 1,500 people have been killed in the state this year in ethnic violence. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Denmark imposed visa requirements for citizens from the former Yugoslavia to control a tide of asylum-seekers, but citizens of the former republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which Copenhagen recognizes as independent states, are not included. (Reuters)

The main Italian labor confederations called Wednesday for a four-hour general strike on Tuesday to protest the government's austerity budget measures. It would follow a series of regional strikes and demonstrations over the past two weeks. (AP)

Discharge from ships and industrial plants is threatening to make some beaches at Ha Long Bay, northern Vietnam's well-known tourist spot, unsafe for swimming, the Vietnam News Agency said Wednesday. (AP)

The Weather



Region	City	Today	Low	High	Tomorrow	Low	High
North America	Albany	21/70	11/62	30/88	11/62	30/88	11/62
	Albuquerque	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Atlanta	20/88	14/57	18/84	14/57	18/84	14/57
	Boston	26/78	18/62	24/75	18/62	24/75	18/62
	Chicago	18/68	9/48	18/64	9/48	18/64	9/48
	Denver	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Houston	23/83	14/57	21/78	14/57	21/78	14/57
	Los Angeles	18/68	9/48	18/64	9/48	18/64	9/48
	London	12/55	7/42	12/55	7/42	12/55	7/42
	New York	21/70	11/62	30/88	11/62	30/88	11/62
Europe	Amsterdam	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Berlin	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Brussels	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Frankfurt	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Geneva	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Madrid	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Moscow	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Paris	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Rome	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Tokyo	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
Asia	Beijing	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Delhi	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Hong Kong	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	London	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Manila	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Osaka	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Seoul	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Singapore	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Taipei	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42
	Tokyo	14/57	6/42	13/65	6/42	13/65	6/42

Yeltsin Orders Gorbachev Office and Dacha Seized

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, escalating an increasingly bitter feud with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, ordered the former Soviet leader on Wednesday to vacate a country house and the imposing government building where he has worked since being forced to resign last year.

Mr. Yeltsin's order was announced on the day that one of Russia's largest newspapers published an interview with Mr. Gorbachev in which he accused Mr. Yeltsin of "not coping" with his responsibilities as president.

"The president is clearly not coping with his duties, he is not coping," Mr. Gorbachev told *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in apparent reference to the country's worsening economic conditions. "I do not want him to lose, but he is losing."

Mr. Yeltsin's order also appears designed to put pressure on Mr. Gorbachev to obey a summons to testify in a Supreme Court case involving Mr. Yeltsin's decision last year to ban the Communist Party. Mr. Gorbachev, who headed the Com-

munist Party, has refused to appear before the court, which has few powers with which to punish him.

It has fined him 100 rubles (about 30 cents) and gotten the Russian authorities to bar him from leaving the country. Mr. Yeltsin has said he will sue Gorbachev.

'There is no lawyer who can represent me before the only tribunal to which I have to reply, that of history.'
Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Gorbachev has been forced to cancel at least one trip — to South Korea — and may have to cancel another to Italy because of the ban.

Mr. Yeltsin said at an impromptu press conference Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev was placing himself above the law and accused him of showing disrespect, a sentiment that seems to be held by many Russians.

The Russian president has frequently bridled at criticisms by Mr. Gorbachev. The two men, once colleagues in the Communist Party, had a bitter parting several years ago. Mr. Yeltsin publicly chastised the slow pace of democratic change under Mr. Gorbachev, who responded essentially by kicking Mr. Yeltsin out of the party leadership.

The Russian minister of justice, Nikolai N. Fedorov, meanwhile, called Mr. Gorbachev a "hoiuzin" for ignoring another court summons, on Wednesday, and said the former president was a "serious offender" who was acting like a typical Communist Party leader by failing to obey the law.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has likened himself to a political prisoner, said the summons to appear in court was part of a political effort to embarrass him.

"There is no lawyer who can represent me before the only tribunal to which I have to reply, that of history," he said in a separate column that appeared Wednesday in the Italian daily *La Stampa*.

Alexander Likhotal, a Gorbachev spokesman, said he had learned only Wednesday night while watching the television news about Mr. Yeltsin's order taking away the stately building that has housed the Gorbachev Fund and a country dacha used by fund members.

He called the order scandalous and said it showed how desperate the Yeltsin government has become in the face of mounting economic problems at home and political problems on its borders.

"It indicates that their brakes have failed, that their nerves are failing," he said, adding that the government was displaying "emotions before logic."

According to Interfax news agency, Mr. Yeltsin's decree orders the dacha and central Moscow building housing the Gorbachev Fund to be turned over to a newly created Financial Academy of the Ministry of Education. The academy will train professionals for Russia's emerging financial and banking systems.

Mr. Gorbachev will have the right to rent space in the building, but only up to 1,000 square meters (about 10,750 square feet), the order said.

Last week, Police Minister Moshe Shahal insisted that conditions for the Palestinians met international standards, but he said he would examine the prisoners' demands if they stopped their protest, during which they are taking only water and salt.

In Gaza, thousands of marchers took to the dusty streets in several towns and refugee camps, some waving flags of the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization.

The most severe clashes occurred in the Rafah camp at the southern end of the strip. Witnesses said that protesters had thrown stones and at least five gasoline bombs at the Israeli military headquarters. Soldiers reportedly then fired on the marchers, using a combination of rubber bullets and rubber-coated metal pellets in addition to canisters of tear gas.

At least 63 people were wounded there, according to journalists who were on the scene, including a man who was shot twice in the neck and a woman who lost an eye.

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Russia Is Said to Remove Weapons To Prevent Seizure by Georgians

The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia — Russia has begun removing weapons and ammunition from Georgia, where the government is trying to seize the matériel for its battle with Abkhaz separatists, officials said Wednesday.

Georgian military officials in the Abkhazian capital, Sukhumi, which was captured by Georgian troops in August, said they were expecting an attack by the separatists on the city of 150,000 people.

The rebel forces have scored important military victories since Friday, pushing Georgian troops out of northwestern Abkhazia, according to reports from the breakaway region.

The setbacks for Georgia occurred as the nation prepared for elections on Sunday. The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has pledged that the vote will go on as scheduled.

Also Wednesday, Georgian press reports said Abkhazians had engaged in mass killings of Georgians in Gagra after the separatists seized control of the city Friday. The reports said scores and perhaps hundreds of people had been executed and buried in mass graves.

But an Abkhazian official said in an interview that "there was no massacre," because there were practically no Georgians left in Gagra following evacuations from the city last week.

The official, Georgi Gulia of the Abkhazian press center in Gd-

French Extend Debt Relief Plan Within Africa

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said Wednesday that a \$4 billion debt relief program he had just announced for four African nations could be extended to other African states. But he warned that France could not solve all the continent's problems by itself.

On Tuesday Mr. Bérégovoy unveiled a plan that would allow the middle-income states of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Ivory Coast to use up to \$4 billion (822 million) of debt owed to France for new development projects.

An official at the Ministry of Cooperation and Development said the money represented credits from France that had already been rescheduled by the Paris Club of Western creditor nations and that could not, under normal Paris Club practice, be rescheduled a second time.

Mr. Bérégovoy, in Gabon for a French-African summit meeting, again called on the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to show more understanding for Africa's problems.

Azerbaijan Parliament Bars Commonwealth Membership

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — The parliament of Azerbaijan on Wednesday rejected membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States, which was created last year to replace the defunct Soviet Union, the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

By a vote of 48 to 1, the delegates refused to ratify a treaty that was signed on Dec. 21 by then-President Ayaz N. Mutalibov of Azerbaijan. The treaty grouped Azerbaijan with 10 other former Soviet republics.

The current Azerbaijan head of state, Abulfaz Elchibey, had long stated his opposition to Commonwealth membership.

A Commonwealth summit meeting is scheduled for Friday in the Kyrgyzstan capital, Bishkek.

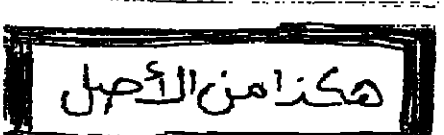
Armenia has been seeking in recent weeks to gain Russian help in its battle with Azerbaijan over the Armenian-majority enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, citing the terms of collective security agreements between the Commonwealth members.

Itar-Tass said that Mr. Elchibey and parliamentary leaders had agreed to develop relations with the other former Soviet republics on a bilateral basis, judging that formal Commonwealth membership would "contribute nothing" to Azerbaijan.

Peacekeepers Too Unruly

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia has sent 17 peacekeepers home for breaching, theft and other breaches of discipline, a spokesman said Wednesday. On another matter, the spokesman said there was increasing concern about the danger to UN personnel posed by poisonous snakes, especially during the current rainy season.



Herald Tribune

Recovery Plus Sacrifice

Ross Perot demolished his own credibility as the candidate of candor. After his tawdry exit in July and his unconvincing reappearance in October, only one voter in a hundred thinks he has any chance to win...

Savimbi Gets His Wish

"Our people have never experienced a democratic election," Jonas Savimbi declared correctly a year ago. "Democracy is a new concept to most... We must educate an entire nation."

Zealots Against Research

The most extreme abortion opponents in the Republican Party scored a final shameful victory on Monday when they succeeded in killing a major research bill because of a far-fetched fear that it would encourage abortions.

Other Comment

Cambodia at a Crossroad
The Cambodian peace process stands at a crucial moment of transition. Either the Khmer Rouge tactic of bluff and delay will be allowed to put at risk the entire settlement strategy that was agreed...

Foreign Affairs Will Challenge the President, as Usual

By James F. Hoge Jr.

NEW YORK — As the American presidential campaign heads into the home stretch, the candidates are rediscovering foreign policy. George Bush now backs a ban on combat flights in Bosnia airspace.

North Korea, prompted by China to follow its model of economic liberalism and repressive politics, may be tempted to renew aggression against South Korea.

master "fix-it" plan for the deficit is unlikely to change the established vagueness of the major candidates. Further overseas uneasiness awaits the campaign winner in the realm of trade policy.

prompts worries of trade wars between hemispheric trading blocs. Concern will be heightened if the Uruguay Round fails and further efforts at liberalization of global trade and investment end up on the shelf.

vidual freedom and dignity, is once again proving to be difficult to achieve and fragile at inception. With communism routed, these remain potent ideological rivals...



Building Democracy: A Little Outside Help Goes a Long Way

By Flora Lewis

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — This country is about to have a change of government as a result of free elections for the first time in 28 years. As ex-President Jimmy Carter said here, it is all joins all the rest of South America in applying the procedure of democratic choice.

It is a lot trickier than it looks from a distance, a sophisticated and often intrusive operation veiled with endless gestures of respect for local authority and diplomatic finesse.

There were tense moments on election day and the day after when the whole exercise threatened to blow up because a small mob of rioters drove election workers from their headquarters, and then because ballot boxes just were not reaching the center on time.

It is another way countries are accepting responsibility for each other and the idea that human and civil rights transcend sovereign rights. That is not yet irreversible, but it is, gaining strength, even in little forgotten places.

prepared to announce it, as he did when Manuel Noriega stole the election in Panama. It is a powerful deterrent.

When Trade Winds Fall, Free Traders Chug Along in Convoys

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton has refused to deliver the big waffle on trade that the Bush campaign expected to wolf down. The government is more like a down-home biscuit waiting to be buttered.

and Mexico. They would be negotiating with the U.S. Congress. The changes are the better of the Clinton biscuit, in the form of job retraining and compensation for the 150,000 plus American workers likely to lose their jobs because of the agreement.

agreement seriously and positively, recognizing that it is at the heart of the defining issue of this campaign. That issue is not the budget deficit, which is only part of the economic swamp that America has entered, and it is not taxes.

successfully than has the president, even though Mr. Bush now champions a \$10 billion plan to compensate and retrain workers affected by the trade agreement and other job dislocation.

as much as engines of free commerce. It is not politically correct for governments to acknowledge this, but it does slip out. During the debate before the French referendum on the Maastricht treaty on European union, President François Mitterrand based his winning case almost entirely on the "protection" that the French economy would receive from integrating more fully into the European market.

Clinton Should Prescribe Some of Perot's Medicine

By Robert E. Litan

WASHINGTON — With a big lead in the polls, Bill Clinton is likely to be elected. But before taking office he will discover that the economy is in deeper trouble than it was when he was nominated.

And lower rates might not help much. Short-term rates have been brought to their lowest level in two decades, yet the economy is barely moving forward.

consider some Perot medicine on a more realistic, orderly schedule. It would be best to make a claim that the government was pandering to Perot voters if he asked them to share in the long-term sacrifice that the Perot plan calls for.

only about \$25 billion from specific proposals by 1996; even economists friendly to Mr. Clinton have questioned this saving.

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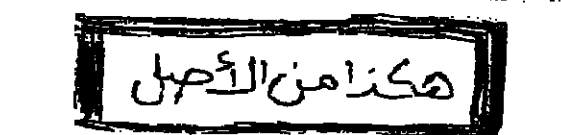
IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Arming the Enemy
PARIS — The French have inflicted a defeat on King Behanzin. The world will rejoice at the lesson taught the Dahomean monarch, in whose territory the abominable customs of human sacrifice and slave-trading were in full vogue.

1942: 'Barbaric Crimes'
WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt, commending the continuance of "barbaric crimes" being committed by the enemy against the civilian population in occupied countries, severed notice today [Oct. 7] that "surrender to international nations" of war criminals of the Axis constitutes one of the war aims of the American government.

1917: The Italian Front
ROME — The most striking action fought along the Italian front during the last few days took place on the night from Friday [Oct. 5] to Saturday, when the Austrians launched a surprise attack, under cover of a storm, against an Italian advanced post in the San Pellegrino valley. The

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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OPINION

Hawkeye, Individualist: Still a Political Problem

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — If you crave relief from the tedium of 1992, spend a few hours in 1757. The new movie made of James Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Last of the Mohicans" is not restful, but it is a bracing immersion in some great American themes, and in the company of a mythic figure who fits soundlessly across the forest floor of Americans' national dreams.

ny 235 years ago. Actually, the setting is the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. But this Arcadia is not Eden. It is infested with British and French forces enlisting rival Indian tribes in their contest for control of the continent. One brief scene in "The Last of the Mohicans" concisely explains the first of the Americans. A dandified British officer is haranguing some buckskin-clad colonials, hectoring them to join the fight against the French. One man in particular is skeptical. The officer becomes furious: "You call yourself a patriot and loyal subject to the Crown?" The colonial, Hawkeye, is laconic: "Don't call myself subject to much at all."

dividual can step away from both, into the fringe of the forest. The movie's violence, although graphic, is not gratuitous. It is part of the movie's meticulous realism, a convincing re-creation of pre-modern war comparable to the battle scenes of "Henry V" and "Glory." This was a heroic age because beyond the mostly coastal settlements America could be a terrifying place. But transcending the hair-raising (literally) the scenes of scalp-raising are not for the squeamish) adventure story is the figure of Hawkeye, casting a shadow forward over political history. Hawkeye, the first great popular hero of American fiction, is the man between — between forest and settlement, between tepees and drawing room, leading a life that is one long declaration of independence. Based in part on Daniel Boone, Hawkeye foreshadowed some similar spirits, such as Huck Finn thinking it might be time to "light out for the Territory." Huck going down the Mississippi and Thoreau going up the Merrimack recall restless Hawkeye, heading out, tending West, toward "Can-tuck-ee." When Shane's solitary profile, tall in the saddle, follows the setting sun, Hawkeye is seen again. The frontier, declared closed in 1890, was gone before that, but it lives in our national memory, as does an ambivalent stance toward civic life. Hawkeye and his many cultural echoes express a perennial American tension. It is between nature and culture, between the idea of a self-created individual acknowledging no social bonds or debts to society, and the individual as a citizen, obligated to the society that shapes him. This is why politics is such a difficult business in America. Politicians must tread lightly lest they arouse the Hawkeye — "Don't call myself subject to much at all" — who sleeps lightly, when he sleeps at all, in all of us.

In a Grocery Far From Home

By Susan M. Tiberghien

GENEVA — "Plastic or paper, lady?" asked the young man with a ponytail, as I was looking in my purse for enough cash to pay for the groceries. It was summer vacation and I had returned to the States to become a grandmother. "May I pay with my American Express card?" I said, turning to the woman at the cash register.

spoke American, but I didn't perform American. "Let me see, dear," she said appealingly. "I don't want to make you any trouble." Again the young man asked, "Plastic or paper, lady?" "Lady? I thought I was a woman. What was this lady business? And ma'am? And dear?" "Honey, he just means how do you want it wrapped? In a plastic bag or in a paper bag."

So out came my Swiss driver's license, written in French, with a photo of me about 20 years back, well, maybe 30. The cashier looked at me again and then back at the photo. Skepticism. Next came my American passport, recently renewed. Mistrust. Grandmothers do age. She rang for the manager, her bright pink fingernail poised on the bell. I waited. The young man who was packing my groceries stopped and waited. The people in line

MEANWHILE

not yet ready to tackle the option of plastic or paper.

"No, ma'am, only Visa or MasterCard."

"And a check?"

"With two identification cards, ma'am," she answered, handing me the stub. Her fingernails were extraordinary, longer than any I had ever seen, and painted brilliant pink. "Do you have a driver's license?"

"I started to fill out the check."

"I have a driver's license but it's Swiss."

"The young man who had asked me about plastic or paper eyed me with curiosity. He had three earrings of different lengths all on the same ear."

"What did you say, dear?" asked the cashier.

"I said my license is Swiss. I don't live here, I live in Switzerland."

"Everyone turned toward me. If only I had had a hint of an accent, no one would have paid attention. This was Cambridge, Massachusetts, where in summertime every second person speaks a foreign language. But my English sounded like their English. Where did I come from? I looked American, I

I had such a large, attentive audience by now that I found the question difficult. Which was more ecological? I should give the right answer. Making paper bags destroyed the trees and forests. But was the plastic bio-whatever? I never had learned that word. I made a wish that the plastic be whatever it should be and said, "Plastic, please."

The young man seemed relieved. He snapped open a large bag and placed it on a frame at the end of the check-out counter.

"Your license, please, and another piece of identity."

All this hassle for \$22.20. I thought about giving the groceries back, but my daughter and French son-in-law were waiting for them — three tomatoes (they had asked me to look for organic ones), romaine lettuce (not iceberg, but French and leafy), three red apples (they were so polished I squished one a little to see if it was real), black olives (I hunted them all over the store), sharp cheddar cheese (they didn't tell me there were a dozen varieties), and steak (ah, I thought, after 30 years in Europe I could easily choose steak, but no, there were meters — I mean yards — of packaged steaks, each with different names). I couldn't give it all back, it was to be our dinner.

If only I had a hint of an accent, no one would have noticed. But my English sounded like theirs.

stood still and waited. No one murmured, no one was impatient. This, too, was different. I could hear the air conditioners hum.

When the manager arrived, dressed in a gray, pin-striped suit, I was so confused I reached out to shake his hand. I was ready to apologize. I had only wanted to do the shopping for my daughter and son-in-law and their 3-day-old baby. I had flown from Geneva to be a grandmother. I was even trying to be an ecological grandmother.

"Is this all right?" I asked, pushing the check, the Swiss driver's license and the American passport in his direction.

"Yes," he smiled. "Everything is fine." As he smiled the back of my check, I could feel the back of my hand. "You know," he said, "I always dreamed about going to Switzerland."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After the War Was Over

Regarding "The Picture in Kuwait" (Opinion, Sept. 1) by Ken Cruver: With more than 30 years' experience in the Middle East in diplomacy and business, and as an Arabic-speaker, I recently (mid-August) made my first trip to Kuwait since the war.

I, too, found Kuwaitis changed, but in my view, their better side nearly always had prevailed. They have in a way lost their innocence by dint of the brutality they had suffered. They are concerned about security, both personal and national. That is understandable.

Further, they continue to endure the absence of thousands of their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons still being held by Iraq. Invasion, killing, torture, rape and hostage-taking are a terrible shock for any population, and one that requires years from which to recover.

Kuwait has recovered with a speed and spirit hard to rival. The Kuwaitis have paid for their defense and reconstruction themselves. Providing free education and health care to all their citizens, they have wisely invested their savings throughout the world, including in the United States.

As for Kuwait's reaction to the Palestinians, no nation surpassed Kuwait in supporting the Palestinians and their cause — until August 1990, when the Palestinian leadership repaid that support by championing Iraq's military seizure of Kuwait. The Kuwaitis were justifiably shocked.

I found nothing but expressions of personal appreciation among individual Kuwaitis for the help of the U.S.-led allied coalition, and their gratitude for the United States' continuing participation in the defense of the Gulf.

JAMES R. FREES, Geneva.

Return to Munich

Regarding "Munich 1938 Revisited" (Letters, Sept. 18): The Yugoslav situation is not merely a "local quarrel," as Geoffrey Byrne-Sutton writes. After Serbia has attained, through territorial expansion and genocide, its "Greater Serbia," what comes next? Kosovo? Albania? And if Greece is dragged in, so is the rest of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for NATO is based on mutual defense. The situation not only destabilizes the Balkans but encourages nationalistic conflict in Russia and the former Soviet Union.

Incidentally, the statesmen doing the negotiating are acting as if Serbia were following the rules of diplomacy and agreement, rather than Chamberlain did with Hitler. And finally, a show of force in 1938 could have deterred Hitler, but appeasement encouraged him.

JOHN A. BLEVIN, Mitcham, England.

Bundesbank Myths

The recent crisis in the European Community has unveiled two misconceptions about the Bundesbank. First, that the Bundesbank should have done something (no one is quite sure exactly what) to head off the currency crisis.

This view imagines the German central bank in the role of godfather and ignores its actual purpose: to maintain economic stability in Germany. "Blinded" hither to the Bundesbank for the chronic weakness in the British economy and the ineffectiveness of British policy evades the issue of who is competent to address those problems.

The second misconception is: If monetary union, as conceived in the Maastricht treaty, comes about, the Bundesbank will dominate Europe's economy. The fallacy here comes

from deluding oneself about the current situation: The Bundesbank already dominates Europe's economy, because it holds the strongest single position and because the present European Monetary System does not provide for shared decision-making. The joy of monetary union would be the end of this domination and the beginning of shared responsibility.

CHRISTINE ROSSINI, Brussels.

Bronx Boys at the Astor

Regarding "Bicycling Is Changing Gears" (Sports, Sept. 24): I'll have to take Samuel Abt's word for it that boys from Brooklyn and Queens used to dream about meeting a date under the clock at the Biltmore, but for boys from the Bronx, the meeting place was under the clock at the Astor.

STANLEY R. ALPERIN, Villers-lez-Nancy, France.

Bush Keeps Rolling On

Regarding "Nice Clinton, Bad Bush" (Letters, Sept. 22) by William L. Lewis 3d: At last, one lone voice in the wilderness. I thought I was the only one to have been appalled by the steady drip, drip, drip of negative press directed at President George Bush. Surely it says something about the character, stamina and determination of the man that he has kept going. A lesser man would have given up months ago.

G. CURRAN, Exeter, England.

And He Should Know

Regarding "Election Notes" (Sept. 25): Just when I had almost given up on Dan Quayle, he has perfectly described George Bush in a few words. "When our presidents have vacillated or lied or attempted to be all things to all people," Mr. Quayle said recently, "then we have lost national confidence and steered toward crisis."

FRED FREDRICKS, Hong Kong.

Perot's Ins and Outs

It is typical of Ross Perot. He joins the presidential battle so that he can say, "I was there." He pulls out when the fighting gets tough.

JOHN A. BLEVIN, Mitcham, England.

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A Sharp Increase In Refugee Flow From Cuba to U.S.

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

KEY WEST, Florida — For the first time since the Mariel boatlift brought 125,000 Cubans to the United States in 1980, refugees desperate to flee the dictatorship of Fidel Castro are arriving here steadily in large groups aboard Cuban vessels in defiance of U.S. and Cuban restrictions.

The authorities say nearly 1,000 refugees have arrived in the last two months, nearly half the number for all of last year. The authorities say that in contrast to the Cubans who arrived here in the last decade, mainly in family groups or mostly in small numbers aboard makeshift rafts, the latest influx includes larger groups of people transported on commercial or private boats.

The vessels leave the refugees just offshore, on uninhabited islands or near lighthouses. On Monday, a Cuban fishing trawler pulled up to the main downtown beach at Key West just before dawn and let 19 people wade ashore. The refugees included Oscar Mestral Ramirez, 49, who said the group sailed out of a harbor near Havana on Sunday night.

"We made a deal, an arrangement through an intermediary," Mr. Mestral said. "They told us when and where they would pick us up and where they would leave us off."

Under U.S. immigration laws, Cubans are allowed to apply for and be given political asylum more quickly than any other national group. The Supreme Court agreed this week to consider the Bush administration's policy of forcing refugees from neighboring Haiti to return to their homeland when picked up on the high seas. But rulings on those cases will not affect Cubans.

The Bush administration argues that Cubans are political refugees and that an overwhelming majority of Haitians are primarily fleeing harsh economic conditions.

The new movement from Cuba poses a challenge for Washington, which said after the Mariel boatlift that it would never again allow Castro to dictate U.S. immigration policy; the Bush administration has repeated that view.

In contrast to the Mariel boatlift, the movement this year is a trickle, not a flood, and appears to be organized more for profit than for humanitarian purposes.

Cuban exile groups here say that the arriving refugees describe a growing smuggling network of a character and scope that could function only with the connivance of the Cuban authorities. The refugees say the government is increasingly desperate for cash since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the loss of \$5 billion a year in subsidies.

The reports about refugee smuggling are emerging as a record influx of Cubans seeks asylum in the United States. Officials say that 485 Cubans risked their lives to cross the shark-infested Straits of Florida in August and that 468 made the 90-mile (145-kilometer) journey last month. The officials say 2,203 Cuban refugees arrived last year.

Usually the flow of rafts peaks in the summer and diminishes after Labor Day because of changes in wind patterns, currents and water temperatures that make the trip more difficult and dangerous. But September was a record month, and Coast Guard officials expect the movement to continue.

"All indications are that we don't see an end to this," said a guard official, Steven Kabick. "It's a rare occasion that we don't have rafts coming in. It's become an everyday thing."

The people who arrived on Monday included electricians, stoves, mechanics, farm workers and soldiers, as well as an architect, pharmacist, fashion model, boxer, sculptor and dancer. They said they left Cuba because of increasing political repression and economic privation.

A State Department official said Tuesday that although "things are getting worse in Cuba and people in positions of authority may be more amenable to a little bribery and looking the other way," there was no reason to believe that an influx of the size of the Mariel immigration wave was likely.

In contrast to the Coast Guard spokesman's expectation, he said he expected the numbers to start going down in the coming weeks.

JET: A Previous Fire

(Continued from page 1)

her letter. "Whether the plane's right inside engine also fell off has not yet been determined."

Remnants of the aircraft's flight data recorder, known as the "black box," have been recovered and are being flown to Europe's leading decoding center, in Farnborough, England.

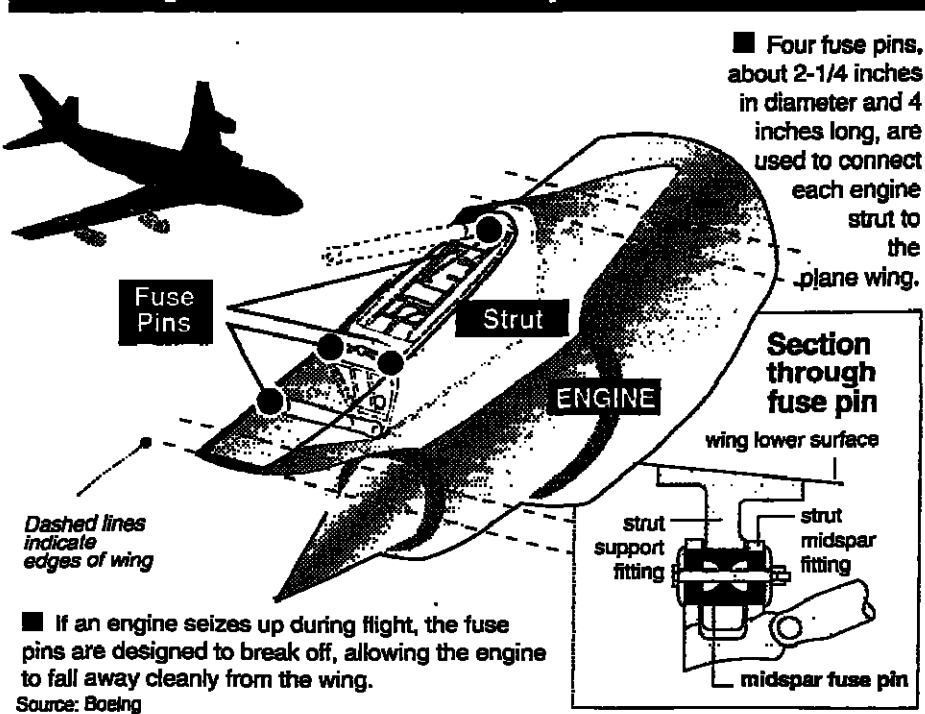
"It was badly damaged, and they are rather pessimistic how much information it will yield," said a Ministry of Transportation spokeswoman, Ellen Timmer.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Authority said Wednesday that it would order an inspection of engine mounts on some models of Boeing 747s.

Boeing Co. warned at least some airlines before the disaster that fuse pins in the pylons holding the engines to the wings of most 747 models might be faulty, although formal notices ordering checks went out only on Monday, the day after the crash.

(Reuters, AP)

747 Engine Pins Under Inspection



■ Four fuse pins, about 2-1/4 inches in diameter and 4 inches long, are used to connect each engine strut to the plane wing.

■ If an engine seizes up during flight, the fuse pins are designed to break off, allowing the engine to fall away cleanly from the wing.

Source: Boeing

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■ If an engine seizes up during flight, the fuse pins are designed to break off, allowing the engine to fall away cleanly from the wing.

Source: Boeing

The Associated Press

ALLIES: Envoy Tells Europeans That Clinton Would Aim for Continuity

(Continued from page 1)

seemed convinced that Mr. Bush would be re-elected despite the substantial lead that Mr. Clinton has held in the polls. Many of them have silently rooted for a Bush victory because they believed a second term would ensure more stability in the Atlantic alliance.

Even Roland Dumas, France's foreign minister, whose prickly relationship with former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d reflected the depth of tensions between Paris and Washington, endorsed Mr. Bush's re-election. He said it was necessary for Europeans to have an experienced and reliable partner heading the U.S. government.

Mr. Aaron said he has tried to emphasize to the allies that Mr. Clinton would follow many of the trans-Atlantic policies now pursued by the Bush administration. He said Mr. Clinton

was not inclined to try a different tack in global trade talks, but would try to wrap up the Geneva trade negotiations as quickly as possible based on the last five years of bargaining.

In some areas, a Democratic administration would try to expand cooperation with the allies, Mr. Aaron said. For example, he cited Mr. Clinton's announcement in favor of using American air power to support European peacekeeping troops in the Balkans. The Bush administration initially called the idea "reckless," then embraced it.

"Unlike the Bush administration," Mr. Aaron said, "we believe that the Balkan conflict is more than just a European problem."

On European defense, Mr. Aaron said Mr. Clinton's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "would remain undiminished," but that he was open to working out a

new kind of security partnership between Americans and Europeans who want to assume greater responsibility.

The biggest shift in foreign policy under Mr. Clinton would probably occur not over Europe but over China. Richard Holbrooke, an Asia policymaker in the Carter administration, visited Beijing recently to describe the outlines of Mr. Clinton's likely policy to Chinese officials. They presumably were not pleased by what they heard.

Mr. Aaron said that bipartisan consensus toward China was destroyed when Mr. Bush tried to maintain relatively normal ties in the aftermath of the Tiananmen massacre. He said Mr. Clinton was prepared to wait for a new generation of Chinese leaders who were willing to show more respect for democracy and human rights.

— WILLIAM DROZDIAK

DIET: It's a Fat Flipflop, but Don't Grab the Butter

(Continued from page 1)

pointed to the harmful effects of these fatty acids.

A study by two Dutch scientists, reported in The New England Journal of Medicine in 1990, was the first to cause major concern. It showed that trans fatty acids raise the harmful elements in cholesterol and lower the protective elements.

The Agriculture Department has now confirmed that study. While the Agriculture Department investigation, conducted for the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, an industry group, has not yet been published, those who have seen it say it supports the Dutch work.

"Evidence is growing that trans fatty acids raise cholesterol levels

just like saturated fatty acids," said Dr. Scott M. Grundy, director of the center for human nutrition at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center and an expert on coronary risks of dietary fats, who has seen the study. "We should try to reduce the amount of trans fatty acids in foods."

Further supporting evidence has been found in data from a 1987 study that followed the dietary habits of 85,000 nurses for eight years. The data from the Nurses' Health Study, led by Dr. Walter Willett, a professor of epidemiology and nutrition at the Harvard School of Public Health, show that there was an increase in the risk of heart disease among those with the

highest intake of trans fatty acids.

In an abstract for a meeting in June of the Society for Epidemiologic Research, the researchers reported: "Intakes of margarine, cookies and cake — major sources of trans isomers — were significantly associated with a higher risk of coronary heart disease. These data support the hypothesis that greater intake of trans isomers of fatty acids increase the incidence of coronary heart disease."

Claire Regan, director of nutrition for the International Food Information Council, a food industry organization, did not dispute the findings about trans fatty acids, but questioned whether they were as bad as saturated fat.

CURSE: Party Falls Flat

(Continued from page 1)

laid on its back. It is 2,200 feet long (670 meters) and 180 feet wide at the arms, and it slopes upward to 104 feet at its highest point. It has 149 lights that shoot straight up, projecting a cross, and one light that spins around.

The government, in an advertisement published Tuesday, put a price tag of \$12 million on the project. But private contractors say the cost was above \$50 million.

The main inaugural event that had been scheduled for Columbus Day, next Monday, was canceled, as were the laser and fireworks shows that were to accompany it.

COLONY: Hong Kong Blueprint

(Continued from page 1)

bers of the colony's 60-member Legislative Council will be directly elected when Hong Kong is returned to the mainland in 1997. China has repeatedly refused to amend the document to add more directly elected representatives, and Britain has been reluctant to move unilaterally for fear of jeopardizing a smooth transfer of power.

Under Mr. Patten's plan, the voting age would be lowered to 18 from 21, a series of municipal councils would be entirely directly elected, and 30 so-called functional constituencies, which represent various professional groups in the Legislative Council, would be broadened to include a much higher number of voters.

"The pace of democratization in Hong Kong is — we all know — necessarily constrained," Mr. Patten said, referring to China's objections. "But it is constrained, not stopped dead in its tracks."

Mr. Patten also announced that he had accepted the resignations of a majority of the members of the Executive Council inherited from his predecessor Lord Wilson.

He said he would revamp the Executive Council, or cabinet, so that it would no longer include sitting members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Patten said that the change would allow the Legislative Council to develop into a more mature representative body, and that he would become directly accountable to it through a series of regular question times akin to the ones that take place in the British Parliament.

But the decision to separate the

two councils also allowed Mr. Patten to avoid the problem of whether he should appoint Martin Lee, the colony's most popular politician, to the Executive Council, something Beijing had specifically warned against.

Mr. Lee, whose United Democrats swept last year's direct elections, has been labeled a "subversive" by Beijing because of his advocacy of democracy for both Hong Kong and China. He called Mr. Patten's decision to separate the Executive Council and Legislative Council "a retrograde step."

With power concentrated in a body without a single popularly elected official, he said, "you are in fact beginning to have what could be described as a benign dictatorship."

"And the question is always: What if the dictator chooses not to be benign anymore?" he added.

Despite the keen interest in the question of democracy, the bulk of Mr. Patten's speech was devoted to quality-of-life issues facing the colony's nearly 6 million residents.

Stressing that Hong Kong's success was linked to its economic prosperity, he vowed not to let spending outpace the colony's annual rate of economic growth, to maintain its traditionally low rate of taxation, and to continue to let business, rather than government, drive the economy.

Martin Barrow, a member of the Legislative Council who is also chairman of the Hong Kong Tourism Authority and a director of Jardine Matheson Holdings, one of the colony's last expatriate-controlled conglomerates, predicted that the speech would receive wide support in the business community.

TORIES: 2 Different Languages

(Continued from page 1)

with Europe." Still, he acknowledged, he does not know enough about it to judge.

"All I know is the fishing and the weather haven't been too good recently, and I know I can't blame that on the government or the Europeans," he said.

In The Daily Telegraph, a newspaper where opinions are read as closely as Tory gospel, editorialists also wondered whether Mr. Major's government was wasting too much time and energy in the debate over Europe, when unemployment in Britain is nearing 3 million and interest rates, at 9 percent, are still prohibitively high.

The government, the newspaper declared, much to the ire of Tory leaders, "is allowing itself to appear entirely preoccupied with Maastricht, when the British people expect it to confront the desperate peril facing their economy."

side the conference itself who confessed, in discussions, that they needed to learn more about the treaty. Paperback copies were selling for the equivalent of \$21.50 at a stall outside the main hall.

Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said that the government needed to do a better job of selling the benefits of the treaty, because Britain's future was inextricably bound up that of the Continent.

"We don't want Britain to be on the sidelines when the security and prosperity of Europe are being decided," Mr. Hurd said.

Robert Lawrie, a taxi driver, said he could not disagree with what Mr. Hurd had said. Then again, he said, he is not prepared to agree either.

"Ninety-nine percent of the people I talk to don't really understand the Maastricht business," he said. "What they want to know, mostly, is if they are going to have a job next month."

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Doctors Confirm JFK Secret Illness Candidates' Health Is an Issue

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An issue that has to be raised every presidential campaign is the health of the candidates. The reason is that many presidents have suffered serious illnesses while in the White House.

All too often they, their families and aides have misled, if not lied to, the public about their health, with the malady becoming known only many years later.

Yet another instance of such reticence about presidential disease is being published this week in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Two pathologists at the autopsy of John F. Kennedy have broken a long silence and stated that the president's adrenal glands were found to be almost completely gone.

This establishes that contrary to repeated denials from Kennedy and his family, and cleverly worded cover stories issued by his aides, Kennedy did suffer for many years from adrenal insufficiency, or Addison's disease. The pathologists were persuaded to talk about the case by the journal's editor, Dr. George D. Lundberg, as part of his seven-year effort to answer lingering questions about the Kennedy autopsy and to help rebut conspiracy theories. A third pathologist, Dr. Pierre Finck, who declined to discuss the findings about the adrenals, said that the Kennedy family at first did not want the pathologists to examine Kennedy's abdominal cavity. The adrenals are on top of the kidneys behind the abdomen.

The disclosures also raise questions about the extent to which news about a candidate's health can influence the outcome of a close election.

Specifically, would a forthright disclosure about Kennedy's rare hormonal condition, which was kept under control by replacement hormones, have thrown the 1960 election to Richard M. Nixon?

Kennedy kept fit by taking regular supplements of the adrenal hormone cortisone and its close relatives. The therapy is similar to the insulin injections taken by diabetics or the thyroid pills that President George Bush now swallows after his thyroid gland was destroyed to treat the overactive thyroid condition he developed last year.

Kennedy declared himself "the healthiest candidate for president in the country" when he wrested the Democratic nomination from Lyndon B. Johnson, then a senator, who had suffered an almost fatal heart attack five years earlier in 1955. Johnson's forces charged that Kennedy



Dr. Pierre Finck.

was "muscle flexing" in making his claim and that he had long covered up his adrenal condition. But Kennedy and his brother Robert denied that he had the ailment. Kennedy, who at 43 was the youngest elected president, described his health as excellent and said at a news conference that he "never" had Addison's disease.

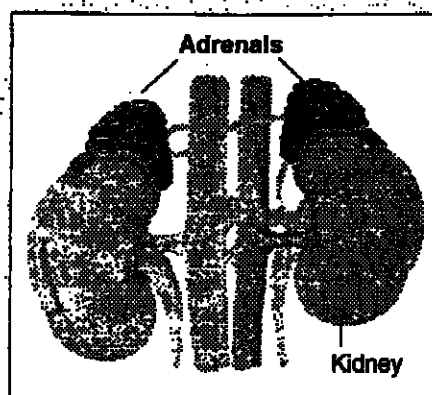
Robert F. Kennedy issued a statement saying his brother "does not now nor has he ever had an ailment described classically as Addison's disease."

He acknowledged that his brother once had mild adrenal insufficiency but implied it had passed because his adrenal tests were normal at the time. There was no mention of the cortisone that made John F. Kennedy's cheeks puffy.

Dr. Janet Travell, the White House physician, said Kennedy took chemical relatives of cortisone to counter adrenal deficiency when he was under stress and his doctors were not inclined to stop them because he felt so well.

In fact, Kennedy had suffered from adrenal insufficiency since he was 30, Joan and Clay Blair Jr. wrote in 1976 in "The Search for JFK" (G.P. Putnam's Sons).

Robert Kennedy's semantic dodge rested on the point that in the disease as originally described by Thomas Addison in 1855, the adrenals were destroyed by tuberculosis; John Kennedy, whose Addison's disease was caused by unknown factors, did not have tuberculosis.



Once Usually Fatal, Now Easily Treatable

The adrenal glands, one atop each kidney, produce hormones like cortisol that play key roles in regulating circulation, inflammatory responses, salt and minerals in the body. Too little of such hormones can lead to lethargy, decreased appetite, weight loss and low blood pressure and can be fatal if untreated. The skin bronzes, much like a tan. Adrenal insufficiency does not tend to run in families, but the Kennedys are an exception; the late President's sister, Eunice Shriver, is also affected. Adrenal insufficiency was once usually fatal, but the introduction of hormone replacement treatments made it an easily treated ailment. President Kennedy was among the early beneficiaries of these therapies, which have improved over recent decades. When Thomas Addison described adrenal insufficiency in 1855, most cases of Addison's disease were due to tuberculosis; now, despite a resurgence of TB, Addison's is a rare complication, and no cause for Addison's is found in most cases.

The New York Times

In 1954, Kennedy received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church because of the adrenal condition when he underwent back surgery at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York City. The New York Times reported on the operation.

A year later, an article in The Archives of Surgery described how three unnamed patients with adrenal insufficiency had undergone major surgery after receiving extra large doses of cortisone to cope with the stress. Because an Addisonian patient needs extra hormone at times of infection or injury, the diagnosis should never be kept secret — from a doctor, if not the public.

After Kennedy's death, Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City, matched the patient in the surgical report with The New York Times account of Kennedy's surgery, which did not discuss any adrenal condition.

In a letter, "President Kennedy's Adrenals," in The Journal of the American Medical Association in 1967, Dr. Nichols criticized the autopsy report sent to the Warren Commission for failing to mention Kennedy's adrenals and for concealing a diagnosis that carried no stigma.

In his 1992 book, "High Treason 2" (Carroll & Graf), Harrison Edward Livingston wrote that no adrenal tissue could be found at Kennedy's autopsy and that his body showed the effects of long-term hormonal replacement therapy. The source was Dr. Robert F. Karnel, a pathologist who witnessed the Kennedy autopsy.

The AMA journal's confirmation of the virtual absence of adrenal tissue is based on interviews with Dr. Karnel and Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, one of the principal pathologists who performed the Kennedy autopsy.

ALTHOUGH the pathologists had vowed to remain silent about Kennedy's autopsy, they spoke in an interview with CBS in 1967 and again with Dr. Lundberg's journal last May. But in May, they declined to discuss Kennedy's adrenals.

Dr. Lundberg said Dr. Boswell agreed to discuss Kennedy's adrenal glands after he was told that Dr. Karnel had disclosed that they were missing and after Dr. James J. Humes, the other principal, released Dr. Boswell from the vow of silence.

The impact of a full disclosure about Kennedy's adrenal condition on the 1960 Presidential election, which was decided by fewer than 115,000 votes, has not been discussed as fully as have many other what-ifs involved in that campaign.

Despite many proposals, no formal mechanism exists to evaluate a candidate's medical records. Because of the confidentiality of the patient-doctor relationship, lies or distortions about a candidate's health are difficult to prove. Instead, the public must depend on whatever disclosures the press can wheedle from an often reluctant candidate.

Risks of Passive Smoking: Study Strengthens Case

Autopsy Research Minimized Bias in Reporting

NEW YORK — The case that passive smoking increases the risk of lung cancer among nonsmoking spouses has been strengthened by a study based on autopsies.

The risk was higher among nonsmoking women who were married to smokers than among those married to nonsmokers. Greek, Italian and American researchers found in a study reported Wednesday.

The study is the first one examining the role of involuntary smoking on nonsmokers to be based on pathological studies from autopsies, the authors said in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

A number of earlier epidemiological and statistical studies have linked passive smoking to lung cancer and other disorders.

Last month, for instance, a study from the University of South Florida reported in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute found that the risk of lung cancer more than doubled for women who reported household exposure as adults to tobacco smoke for 40 years or more.

Scientists have pointed out that exposure to environmental tobacco smoke often begins at birth, or even in the womb.

Although the intensity of such exposure is usually lower than that from active smoking, the longer exposure may partly offset the lower intensity.

Such studies have led the Environmental Protection Agency to propose including second-hand smoke in its classification of most powerful known human carcinogens. A formal declaration is expected later this year.

The new study was led by Dr. Dimitrios Trichopoulos, who heads the department of epidemiology at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston and who did pioneering research in 1981 linking exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer.

In the new study, Dr. Trichopoulos's team took lung tissue from 400 men and women at least 35 years old in or around Athens who died of a condition other than respiratory illness or cancer from 1986 to 1990. Most of the deaths were caused by heart attacks.

The specimens were sent from the coroner's office in Athens for detailed microscopic examination by pathologists in Turin.

Although the Italian pathologists knew the general aim of the study, they were not told if the patients whose tissues they were examining had been exposed to tobacco smoke.

The lung tissue samples from 283 of the 400 autopsies, or 71 percent, were considered adequate for purposes of the study.

The lung tissue was examined for the many changes that are believed to be involved in the progressive transformation of normal cells into cancerous ones.

In measuring the degree of such changes, the pathologists used standard scales that were derived in part from the pioneering studies conducted by Dr. Oscar Auerbach at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in East Orange, New Jersey, beginning 30 years ago.

Within a month of the death of those in the study, researchers in Athens interviewed surviving members of the families. To avoid possible bias, the Greek

researchers did not know the results of the pathological studies in Turin.

The interviewers used standardized questionnaires to focus on the smoking habits and other factors involving the dead relative and their spouses.

There was a high degree of cooperation, with the next of kin of 206 of the 283 patients in the study, or 73 percent, agreeing to cooperate, the researchers said. Those interviewed were spouses, children, siblings and others.

Men accounted for 70 percent of those whose next of kin were interviewed, and women 30 percent.

The larger proportion of men reflected the greater likelihood that men die in accidents or from unexpected heart disease, Dr. Trichopoulos said. Greek law requires an autopsy by a medical examiner for individuals who die in accidents or without having an attending physician.

The next of kin of 62 women were interviewed, and it was found that 41 women were nonsmokers.

Among the 41, 17 were married to men who had smoked at some time, while 13 were married to men who had never smoked. Data were incomplete for 11 nonsmoking women.

Nonsmoking men married to smoking women were so rare in this study that the low numbers precluded a similar statistical analysis.

Nonsmoking women who were exposed to their husband's environmental tobacco smoke had a higher score for potential lung cancer than was statistically significant.

The indicators of cancer were higher among current smokers than nonsmokers. The results comparing former smokers and nonsmokers did not reach statistical significance.

Dr. Trichopoulos said that the design of the new study overcame an objection of possible investigator bias that critics have raised about earlier studies.

Those critics have said that women with lung cancer might have been less willing to say that they were smokers out of guilt, memory lapses or cultural biases, Dr. Trichopoulos said.

"There just can't be any investigator bias" in the new study because the important tests were done independently by investigators in different cities, he said.

THE scoring systems used were standard for measuring the natural history of cancer such as in the progression of cancer of the cervix.

The type of lung cancer that most frequently develops among smokers is believed to go through the same steps, he said.

An autopsy study was needed, Dr. Trichopoulos said, because "we can't look at the lungs during life as easily as the cervix."

The study was carried out in Athens, chiefly because of doubts that it could be done in the United States, Dr. Trichopoulos said.

Among the reasons were the generally low response rates to surveys and to the low autopsy rate in the United States, he said.

The dangers rise for nonsmoking women married to smokers, researchers report.

Lawrence K. Altman

IN BRIEF

Ozone Studies Find Some Good News

NEW YORK (NYT) — The rates at which two ozone-destroying gases, halon 1301 and halon 1211, are accumulating in the atmosphere have fallen by about half since 1987, when the United States and 22 other nations agreed to stop producing them by 2000.

The decline in emissions supports industries' claims to be on or ahead of schedule in cutting halon production to the levels set by the Montreal Protocol and reflects the search for cheaper energy, said Dr. James W. Elkins of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Halon concentrations were measured from land and sea points from Alaska to Tasmania in 1987, and monthly since 1989.

AIDS Hits Top 10 On U.S. Death List

WASHINGTON (WP) For the first time, AIDS moved into the United States' top 10 causes of death last year, ahead of homicide and liver disease, according to new federal statistics.

AIDS also has become the leading killer of young adult men (ages 25 to 44) in some American cities, surpassing heart disease, cancer and homicide. The figures are ominous because the increase in AIDS deaths is accelerating. AIDS deaths rose 24 percent between 1990 and 1991, compared with a 13 percent increase the previous year.

Genes and Hypertension

By Robin Herman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two research groups in Utah and France have discovered a probable genetic link to hypertension, the leading cause of stroke and a major factor in coronary heart disease and kidney disease.

Pinpointing the causes of high blood pressure in any individual is difficult because many environmental and genetic factors come into play. In fact, 95 percent of people with hypertension are diagnosed as having "essential hypertension," where no specific cause of the disease's development is known.

Diet, excess alcohol consumption, stress, lack of exercise and obesity are just some of the risk factors that have been implicated.

Now researchers at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Utah and at the Collège de France in Paris have found that individuals who inherit certain variations in a gene that controls a key protein in the blood face a greater than normal chance of developing essential hypertension.

The protein, called angiotensinogen, helps regulate blood pressure because it plays a major role in the body's retention of salt and the contraction of blood vessels. Earlier studies had correlated high levels of angiotensinogen in the blood with high blood pressure. The Utah and French researchers decided to zero in on the angiotensinogen gene on chromosome 1 in people with documented high blood pressure in order to reveal whether genetics did indeed play a direct role.

Reporting in Cell, the researchers described studying the pattern of inheritance in two unrelated groups of hypertensive people in Salt Lake City and Paris, totaling 215 sets of siblings of northern

and western European descent. These were compared with healthy individuals from the same geographic areas.

Three pieces of statistical information emerged. First, siblings with high blood pressure inherited the same variant of the angiotensinogen gene more often than would be expected by chance.

Second, among the 15 natural variations of the angiotensinogen gene, two variants were present more often in individuals with hypertension than in healthy individuals.

Third, individuals who carried either of the two genetic variants had higher levels of angiotensinogen in their blood than a control group.

THE results were similar for both the Paris and Utah groups. "The exciting thing about this paper is for the first time someone has successfully done a genetic linkage study in human essential hypertension," said Dr. Stephen Mockrin, head of the hypertension branch of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, which partially funded the study.

To date, gene-detection techniques have focused on disorders caused by a single gene such as cystic fibrosis, myotonic dystrophy and certain forms of cancer. The hypertension study shows how this approach can work in diseases caused by several genes.

"You're not going to find a gene responsible for 90 percent of hypertension in this world," said Dr. Mockrin. "Experts think at least four or five genes are involved. This research team appears to have found one of them. It's the foot in the door. If you can find some of these genetic factors, you can do detection in advance of symptoms and can start prevention and design new therapeutic strategies."

Dr. Jean-Marc Lalouel, who led the Utah team, emphasized that the evidence of a genetic link for hypertension is not definitive proof.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 7

Word puzzle grid with solutions: CAVE, FOOL, RAMBO, ANAK, JURE, IDEAL, UNCERTAIN, OVATE, SAIDI, HESITATES, ELL, COAL, DIEN, LEER, FORTUNE, INATURAL, OIL, APAR, NOTE, IRS, GIRL, GOER, ONTHERENCE, ENSWARE, OAST, INN, RANT, HIS, SPITTERER, AGENT, CURIO, OSCILLATE, ALIEN, TIED, AIRE, MESSY, ENDO, DROP.

- ACROSS: 1 Parts, 6 Without a date, 10 Box, 14 Spouse's kin, 15 Dorothy's pet, 16 In fine shape, 17 Purple shade, 18 Soprano Gluck, 19 Dry, 20 Movie about rural fixer-uppers?, 23 Undershirt, in Leeds, 24 Open to view, 25 Professional niche, 26 With it, in the 40's, 28 Revival-meeting cry, 29 Flower container, 34 "The — Has Landed", 35 Review for show horses?, 42 Gantry or Fudd, 43 Place for the blues, 44 P.D.O., 45 Sounds of contentment, 47 In conclusion, 48 City on Commencement Bay, 53 Term of respect, 55 Museum curator's memoirs?, 56 — cone, 60 Mrs. Burt Reynolds, 61 Stallone role, 64 F.B.I. agent, 65 Pronoun for Françoise, 66 Words before consent or Aquarius, 67 "I'm all —!", 68 Cat's-paw, 69 Symphonist-poem pioneer, 69 Hint of color, 70 Olfactory clue, 71 Franck or Chavez, 72 Augustus, 73 Edison's Park, 74 Kind of bean, 75 Turn sharply, 76 Sticks around, 77 Vacancy sign, 78 Bank conveniences: Abbr., 79 Pointy beard, 80 Quick-witted, 81 Brown, in Burgos, 82 Police-blotter info, 83 Change the color again, 84 Chutzpah, 85 Kick out, 86 Labyrinth, 87 Director Jannings, 88 Pour, 89 Soprano Borkh, 90 Weight, 91 "Heid" locale, 92 "Star Wars" program in D.C., 93 Darn it!, 94 General meaning, 95 Loyal, in Ayr, 96 Make out, 97 Physique, 98 Imam's religion, 99 Gertrude's son, 100 Ethically neutral, 101 Singing brothers in the 50's, 102 Dickens's pen name, 103 Frequently, in poetry.

16x16 crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-100.

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The CEO Institutes EC Business Summit "An Unexpected Europe: The Surprises and Lessons of 1992" Brussels, Belgium, December 3-4, 1992. The CEO Institutes invite corporate leaders active in Europe to learn how the dramatic events of recent weeks will affect their business. Distinguished Speakers include: Bertie Ahern, Frans Andriessen, Martin Bangemann, Leszek Balcerowicz, Reginold Bartholomew, Lord Alan Chalfont, Bertrand de Maignat, Guy de Selliers, Vladimir Dlouhy, Werner Fasslabend, Renate Hellwig, Roy Mac Sharry. Sponsoring Organizations: Brandon Associates, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

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International Education

Recession Pinches Paris-Area Schools

As Multinationals Call In Expatriates, Private Institutions Tighten Their Belts

By Jacques Neber

PARIS — Schools catering to expatriate families in the Paris region are feeling the pinch of the economic downturn as American multinationals call their far-flung managers back home to cut costs.

At the same time, new private schools have been popping up and French public schools are offering more English courses, making long-established institutions put up a fight for students.

Up to now, administrators say, the enrollment declines have not affected the quality of their programs. But to tie up budgets in a tighter market, they are boosting tuition, cutting sections and seeking greater flexibility from their teaching staffs.

There's been a decrease in customers coming from American companies, and at the same time there's competition from new schools," said Carolyn White-Lesieur, editor of the "Guide to Education," published by the Paris-based Association of American Wives of Europeans. "This is forcing them to be clearer in what they are offering and in their priorities. They really have to sell themselves."

The third edition of the guide, to be published this month, lists 42 schools in the Paris area offering English programs at the level of the student, including about a dozen aimed, to one degree or another, at American families.

Yet another school may arrive on the market soon, at Marne-la-Vallée. Judy MacLeod, a real estate developer with Euro Disney resort, is working on a plan for a school that would serve up to 150 students in the first year — children of Anglophones employed by Euro Disney and those working for subsidiaries of foreign companies attracted to the surrounding area. Ms. MacLeod was hoping for a fall 1993 opening, but an accord with local officials has yet to be signed.

Already, the relocation of Euro Disney employees from Paris — either to Marne-la-Vallée or back to the United States — has drained customers from some Paris institutions.

"We'll probably have 40-50 fewer students than last year," said Jim Moriarty, headmaster of the American School of Paris, which has an enrollment of around 900 this year. "The recession is beginning to affect companies, causing them to cut costs by calling their American employees back to the United States, or else they're sending those who don't have families or who are bachelors."

Mr. Moriarty said he has seen such trends before and was not worried. "Up to this year, we've been riding a boom," he said. "Now we're settling back to where we were three or four years ago. I'm not predicting doom."

Nevertheless, he said the decline was greater than anticipated in a budget that already called for tuition increases of 4 percent, to 54,000 francs (\$11,250) for elementary level and to 70,000 francs for high school level. To adjust, some classes were reduced in the high school. "We have flexibility," he said. "This hasn't affected our overall program."

At Marymount, a Roman Catholic school that offers an American education through eighth grade, enrollment is down by nine pupils, to 354. "We've had our antlers out and we've been prudent," said Debbie

Continued on page 12

Name Change Ennobles Britain's Polytechnics

By Barry James

LONDON — The number of universities in Britain almost doubled this fall, as 38 former polytechnic schools or colleges changed status and names, ending a distinction that had more to do with the nation's deep-rooted class-consciousness than academic reality.

Prime Minister John Major, who like most of his countrymen never had a university education, has pledged to turn Britain into a "classless society," and the heightened status of the polytechnics is part of that strategy.

For years, the polytechnics have been turning out some of Britain's best scientists and technologists — without neglecting the humanities and social sciences — while being seen by much of the general public as second best to the traditional universities.

In March, the government's Further and Higher Education Bill gave the polytechnics exactly the same status as the universities, marking as Mr. Major put it, their "coming of age" but more importantly, giving them the same access to government funding as the universities.

The bill allowed the polytechnics to call themselves universities — all but one have done so — and to award their own degrees instead of relying on a national accrediting council.

Over the past 20 years, the polytechnics have pioneered part-time and "sandwich" courses, where students alternate jobs and academic work. They have introduced American-style modular degrees. And they educate more than 80 percent of the "mature students" — those over the age of 21 — in higher education in Britain.

The polytechnics provided new opportunities for women, members of minority groups and people without the secondary school diplomas needed to enter some of the traditional universities.

Some educators warn that there is a danger that now that they have also become universities, the polytechnics may be tempted to abandon some of their unconventional approaches. But John Izbicki, a spokesman for the soon-to-be-extinct Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, said it is unlikely that the polytechnics will change methods that have brought them success or emulate the older universities. Indeed, he said, the universities increasingly have been coming round to the polytechnics' way of thinking on matters such as attracting mature students.

Still, some of the heads of the new universities realize the danger of

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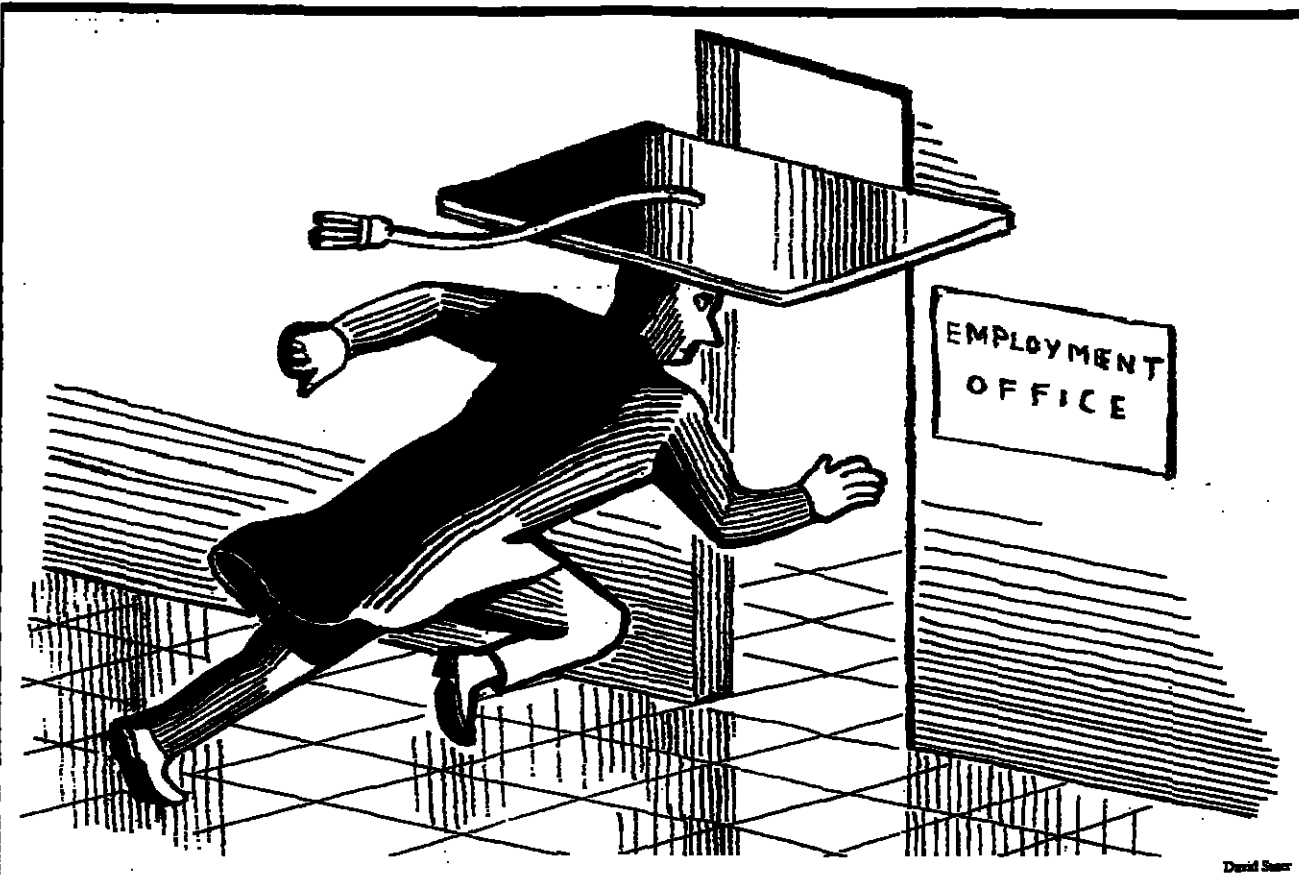
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Tough Job Lesson for U.S. Grads

By Sandy Banks

LOS ANGELES — When the class of 1992 entered college four years ago, unemployment was at a 14-year low and the American economy was flourishing. When those same students graduated last spring, they found themselves trapped in the nation's tightest job market in more than 20 years and facing the gloomy prospect that things are not likely to improve soon.

According to a survey in September by the national College Placement Council, job opportunities for new college graduates have dropped by approximately 50 percent over the past two years. And those graduates lucky enough to find work are earning less than their counterparts of a few years ago, as entry-level salaries fall behind the rate of inflation.

Dawn Oberman, statistical director of the National College Placement Council, said: "Employers see the tight job market. They want the best students, but they know that students are not going to get multiple job offers — so they don't have to provide high dollar incentives to bring them aboard."

Stung by a nationwide recession that has forced massive layoffs and spending cutbacks, many major corporations have sharply curtailed their recruitment of college students and eliminated internship programs that provide valuable opportunities for students to gain work experience and make corporate connections.

"We've seen some dramatic drops in recruiting," said Lee Gassart, director of the career center at California State University in Northridge, an area of Southern California hit hard by cutbacks in the aerospace and defense industries.

"One of our major recruiters has cut back by more than 90 percent, from offering 1,500 jobs two years ago to 150 jobs this year," Mr. Gassart said.

Like many American colleges, Stanford University in Northern California hosts an on-campus job fair each spring, attracting hundreds of companies eager to court graduates of one of the nation's most prestigious universities.

While the number of companies recruiting

on campus was down only slightly last spring, from 491 in 1991 to 451, the number of jobs they had to offer was down significantly.

"We had more students sign up for interviews, but fewer jobs offered this year," said Ruth Schneider, director of Stanford's placement office. And because companies are hiring fewer people, "their standards are going to go up," she said.

Even the coveted engineering degree, which once put graduates on the fast-track to a well-paying job, has lost some of its luster.

"It's not like it was a few years ago, when all a student needed was an engineering degree and they'd have employers knocking at their doors," said Manned Perez, director of the Engineering/Science Placement Office at the University of California, Los Angeles.

"Now, we tell students to start their job search in their freshman year, researching companies, assessing the skills they'll need, as opposed to just getting a directory of companies in their senior year and mailing out lots of resumes and hoping someone will respond," Mr. Perez said. "Three or four years ago that would work, but not now."

Beth Smith is learning that lesson the hard way. The English major graduated in June from Wesleyan University, a New England liberal arts college. Aiming for a job with a book or magazine publishing firm, she spent her summer at Radcliffe College, attending a seminar on publishing that provided her with work experience and literary contacts.

Now, four months after graduation, she is back in Manhattan, living with her parents and working part-time as a sales clerk at a clothing store while she tries to launch her career. She has sent off dozens of letters seeking a job as editorial assistant at a magazine, but has scored only two interviews, and neither of them delivered jobs.

"I didn't expect to find something in a week or two, but I didn't think it would take this long," said Ms. Smith.

She had planned to work for a few years, then attend graduate school to study creative writing. Now, she is considering applying for graduate school next spring and wondering if business studies might make more sense.

Her dilemma is a common one. Nationwide, the number of applicants to graduate schools has increased dramatically, as students try to increase their marketability and wait out the current recession, hoping the job market will open up in a few years.

But financial experts say there is little reason to expect that the economy will improve enough to accommodate all the graduates flooding into the job market in the near future.

"Last year, employers anticipated that the economy was going to get better, so they made plans to increase their hiring and go back on campus this year," said Ms. Oberman. "But the economy did not get better and they had to scale back. So this year, they're going to be much more cautious."

THE job shortage has forced students to be more flexible and creative: to consider alternatives to that "perfect" job, to accept less money, to be willing to move across, or perhaps out of, the country, or to hold on to the part-time jobs that helped put them through college.

And university officials have become more aggressive in searching for jobs. Many small colleges have banded together to host big city job fairs for companies that will no longer travel to campuses to recruit.

Others rely on innovation, like tiny Oberlin College in Ohio, which sponsored a phone-a-thon last winter that generated 1,000 job possibilities from Oberlin alumni and parents across the nation.

And some college placement directors have found that the hardest part of their job is keeping hope alive among students who grow more desperate with each round of pessimistic economic predictions.

"We try to keep their spirits up. . . . Someone who is depressed or afraid is not going to make the best interview," said Oberlin's Lanna Hagge. "We can't create jobs for them, but we can show them that this recession is not going to last forever, and if they can stick this out, most of them will do very well in the long run."

SANDY BANKS is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Focus Shifts To Setting Up a Core of Learning

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — Governor John R. McKernan Jr. of Maine was approached not so long ago with a proposal to draft a set of academic standards for the state's public schools. His reply: "Why didn't somebody do this 200 years ago?"

The result of this exchange, some months later, was a 64-page document known as "Maine's Common Core of Learning." It spelled out the "knowledge, skills and attitudes" that Maine students will need as they move into the "rapidly changing, information-based society" of the 21st century.

Maine's new set of goals for teaching and learning is one example of the growing effort in American public education to spell out what primary and secondary school students should know and be able to do. It is an effort that is taking place simultaneously at the local, state and even the national levels and one that, to the eyes of observers from other countries, may seem strange indeed.

The United States is virtually unique among major industrialized countries in that it has neither national curriculum standards nor national tests of student achievement. The reason is that, instead of creating a federal ministry of education to oversee schooling, the Founding Fathers left education up to individual states. In practice, states have delegated it to school boards in local cities and towns.

As a result, Americans have never had a national discussion about what public schools should accomplish. The setting of academic standards has, for all practical purposes, been ceded to textbook publishers and the manufacturers of the standardized multiple-choice tests that are widely used to evaluate how well public schools are doing.

The problem is that such standards bear little resemblance to the skills students will need in the demanding workplaces of the 21st century. As Linda Darling-Hammond, a professor of education at the Teachers College of Columbia University, puts it, standardized tests "place test takers in a passive, reactive role, rather than a role that engages their capacities to structure tasks, produce ideas and solve problems."

Critics have been quick to see a link between the quality problems facing American public education and the absence of national standards and assessments.

"There is general recognition that students in other industrial countries achieve at a much higher level than American students," said Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers. "There are many differences, but one of the most basic is that nearly all these countries have national education standards. They have decided what their students need to learn, and they have developed a national curriculum and national system of tests to find out whether or not the students learn it."

Pressure for national standards began to mount in September 1989, when President George Bush, who says that he wants to be remembered as "the education president," assembled the nation's governors or the

Continued on page 14

In Teaching Japanese, Nothing Is Without Pain

By Andrew Horvat

TOKYO — Not long ago the telephone rang at the National Foreign Language Center in Washington D.C. An American reporter about to be stationed in Tokyo was calling to find out if there was a Japanese language course for him to take before going.

A linguist at the center asked how much time the reporter wanted to devote to the study of Japanese.

"Oh, about seven weeks."

"Sorry, the only Japanese course I know takes seven years."

The linguist was not being facetious. The average Japanese sentence lacks a subject, there are no pronouns, and to read the language one has to know 102 syllabic signs, a minimum of 1,950 Chinese characters, and all of their many variant pronunciations. According to U.S. State Department estimates, it takes five times as long for Americans to learn Japanese than French.

But as the above exchange shows, Japanese is no longer the preserve of scholars, diplomats, and missionaries. At present, about 50,000 American college students are taking Japanese, a 90 percent increase from 1986. That figure, however, hardly compares to the 3.5 million textbooks

Continued on page 10

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International Education / A Special Report

Data Base Lets Authors Customize Textbooks

By Robert Frank

SAN DIEGO — A professor sits at a university bookstore computer terminal, compiling her new textbook. After scrolling through a few data bases, she decides on a text, but deletes four outdated chapters, picks up two from another book, inserts a recent case study and a clip from Sunday's newspaper. The bookstore transmits the order to the campus print shop and within hours the new textbook is being sold on the shelves.

This is how Paul Mares envisions professors at the University of California, San Diego, eventually using Primis, the electronic publishing system created by McGraw-Hill Inc.

While even updated textbooks are often out-of-date before their ink dries, Primis eliminates that problem by allowing professors to customize texts in preparation for new courses, shape them to students' specific needs and combine information from various sources into a single book. Textbooks will never be the same, Mr. Mares said.

"Primis is the first step we took in looking at how things are going to develop in the future," said Mr. Mares, director of the university's bookstore. "We're just starting to realize the power of where it can go."

The system also changes the textbook editing process by forcing editors to look differently at an author's work.

"Editors are going to have to look at a broader use of the information an author is providing," said Robert Lynch, director of Primis. "They have to determine how the information will be used in terms of multiple markets and how it works with other kinds of information."

Starting with just a couple hundred books, Primis's ever-increasing data base now has thousands of selections professors can choose from. English composition alone has 700 offerings, Mr. Lynch said.

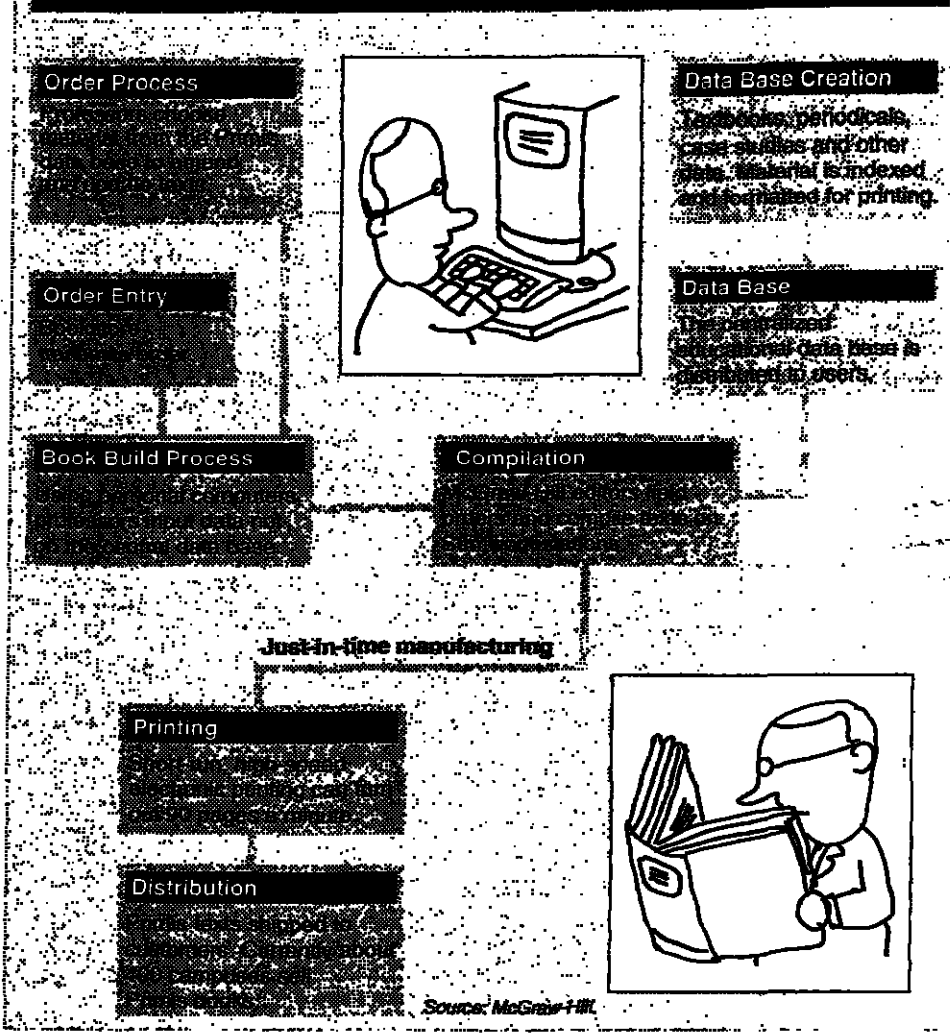
"We're now beginning to cross over from textbooks to adding general interest trade books to the data base," he said. "What we envision happening is that other publishers, small and large, and customers, will develop their own data bases and offer them to Primis users."

"We think of it more as a service," Mr. Lynch said. "The real power is in the data base. Once something is in the data base you can do whatever you want with it."

Primis also seeks to eliminate copyright problems by electronically tracking authors' royalties on even a single chapter pulled from the data base, intellectual property that used to be lost in campus or private copying centers, Mr. Mares said.

"The simple world we lived in two or three years

How Primis Works



Source: McGraw-Hill. International Herald Tribune. Stuart Goldsberry

ago is gone," he said. "Nobody can own the whole enchilada anymore. You can only access it." McGraw-Hill entered the electronic publishing business after professors demanded more and more supplemental materials for a popular accounting text. Finding it difficult to accommodate every instructor's teaching idiosyncrasies, McGraw-Hill put the book and all the supplemental materials on a data base. This allowed the textbook to be manipulated into any form customers

wanted. And Primis was born. To round the system out, McGraw-Hill joined forces with Eastman Kodak Co. and Virginia printer R.R. Donnelley to create high-speed presses, which, using soy-based ink and recycled paper, churn out 90 pages a minute and do not have to be stopped or set up again between jobs. Since its launch in February 1990, colleges and universities across the United States and Canada have gravitated to Primis books. They can now be

found on about 400 campuses in topics including accounting, engineering and constitutional law. Professors can either order custom textbooks from McGraw-Hill or work through a \$400,000 on-campus Primis publishing system such as the one set up at UCSD a year ago. Primis data bases are also used at Harvard, Cornell, Ohio State and the University of Southern California.

Still, UCSD professors have yet to produce a single thing with Primis. But Mr. Mares, preparing for the long-run, in September hired former McGraw-Hill textbook marketing manager Karen M. Jackson to get the campus creating data bases and working with Primis.

"Everybody knows electronic publishing is going to be a breakthrough for them," said Mr. Jackson. "I want to open up their thinking, discover their ideas. Primis really becomes more valuable as the data base expands."

UCSD is "a major research campus where information is put together and there is a need to disseminate it over a limited area," Mr. Mares said.

With its ability to publish overnight, Primis will be a boon to university programs like continuing education for doctors. And any file can then be recalled with few simple strokes of a keypad, Mr. Mares said.

Honolulu Community College instructor Mike Scafuri is also convinced there is no turning back. A repeat Primis customer, Mr. Scafuri said he is using the third version of a basic math textbook.

"It gives us editing capabilities to tune up study materials every semester," he said.

If there is a need that is noticed by professors in the math department, for example, changes can be made in plenty of time for the next semester's students.

"We hope to pioneer in a program where the nature of the study questions are geared towards particular students," Mr. Scafuri said.

Trade and technical courses are very popular at the two-year college, so students can have the same textbook with problems geared to their specific interests, whether that is carpentry, automobile mechanics or commercial banking.

And students save a few dollars in the bargain. Previously, textbooks alone for the two-semester course would cost around \$80; now students pay \$32 and receive a syllabus, worksheets, study guides and review pages in the price.

"It has enabled us to include within the textbooks a syllabus, worksheets, review pages, all the teaching materials that have proven successful for our courses," Mr. Scafuri said. "It's the future. The fine-tuning you can do for all subject areas can't be matched."

ROBERT FRANK is a staff writer for the Orange County (California) Register.

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Teaching Japanese: Not Without Pain

Continued from page 9

being distributed to listeners of a Japanese language education radio program in China.

The sudden popularity of Japanese is clearly linked to the rise of Japan's status as an economic power. Large numbers of Asians wish to work for Japanese companies either in Japan or in their home countries, while Americans and Europeans hope to use their language skills to penetrate Japan's difficult markets.

David Clement, a computer service salesman with a U.S.-Japan joint venture in Tokyo, enrolled for his first Japanese language course at Western Washington University in 1986. Mr. Clement was majoring in commerce and business at the time. "A lot of college students think they can master the language in a year," he said. "They think that because they see friends go off to Europe and come back speaking French."

Mr. Clement, who calls his five years of studying Japanese "a true test of perseverance," says he would not be able to perform his job today in Tokyo without knowledge of the language. But the challenges for foreign students of the world's newest international language are not confined to grammar. In America, it is poor curricula and high attrition rates; in Asia, it is legal and bureaucratic hassles, and in Japan, it is cultural barriers. Unlike in Europe, where countries have vied with each other to promote the study of their languages abroad, many Japanese, including those in positions of influence, are not sure whether the national language should be used as a means of communicating with foreigners.

According to a paper published last year by the National Foreign Language Center in Washington, there are now 800 precollegiate Japanese language programs in the United States. But the paper also commented that along with rapid expansion there is also a shortage of teachers and proper curriculum. The center warned that instruction could "sink into a morass of mediocrity."

One high school course examined by the center devoted a chapter to a Japanese mother and daughter chatting while doing daily housework. The two were addressing each other with verb forms Japanese use when talking to strangers. The center also found alarming drop-out rates. Of 20 students who start first-year Japanese at a group of U.S. universities, only one is still in class in the fourth year.

In apparent acknowledgment of the need for Americans to acquire language skills to compete in the Japanese market, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d last year requested the Japanese government to send language teachers to American schools. The Japanese government has set up a teacher-training facility outside Tokyo and is inviting foreign teachers of Japanese here on a regular basis.

ALTHOUGH the Foreign Ministry intends eventually to send 1,000 teachers to the United States, this year a mere 37 will be going. That is as many as the ministry could find. There is an acute shortage of Japanese who can teach their language to foreigners. It is only recently that teaching of Japanese to foreigners has risen to a prominent spot on Japan's foreign policy agenda.

In the meantime, there is no shortage of unqualified teachers and fly-by-night language schools. This is because most teaching of Japanese as a foreign language in Japan is done today by small, private schools linked to the labor-recruiting business. Students who put in 20 hours at Japanese language schools are permitted to work an additional 20 hours at Japanese companies. Of about 63,000 foreign students in Japan last year, some 48,000 belonged to this worker-student category. Most came from China, South Korea and other parts of Asia.

The arrangement has invited abuse and neither students nor schools are believed to abide by regulations. Until a few years ago, one school was issuing teachers certificates to anyone who had sat

for an eight-hour course. Thanks to a government crackdown, many schools with obvious links to labor recruiters have been shut down. Some 24 schools were blacklisted three months ago by a government-backed organization. One of the schools was reported to have links to a crime syndicate. There are still 400 such schools in business.

But the stated aim of the policy — a need to create a corps of "pro-Japanese" citizens among Japan's major trading partners — is in conflict with the widely held view among Japanese that the national tongue is unique and cannot be spoken by foreigners, especially by Caucasians. It is not uncommon to hear students from Europe or America, who have invested long years in the study of Japanese, complain of having their efforts belittled or ignored.

The result is that unless a change in Japanese attitudes takes place, official policy could backfire. According to a survey taken between 1975 and 1985 at Keio University in Tokyo, the negative perceptions foreign students had of Japan rose as the students' competence in Japanese increased.

ANDREW HORVAT is the Tokyo correspondent of American Public Radio's "Marketplace" program.

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International Education / A Special Report

German Schools Take a Skeptical Look at Computer Literacy

By Peggy Salz-Trautman

BONN — Is Germany as technology-friendly as outsiders think? When it comes to the Computer Age, there is some doubt. German industry is now worried that its competitive edge could be threatened by the still largely held view among the public that technology does more harm than good.

Indeed, it was less than a decade ago that an opinion poll of students between the ages of 15 and 24 showed that 57 percent believed that the "total control of mankind by computers" awaited them in later life. Such views, academics say, are the result of several historical factors particular to Germany.

First, the Nazi period, and the dictatorship's ability to manipulate the masses, has made Germans wary of all forms of authoritarian control and suspicions of the devices, such as computers, that could help reinforce that control.

Second, the wave of political and social awareness that swept over Europe and other parts of the world in the 1960s left an especially deep mark on Germany. Many members of the generation of '68, who saw technology as a potentially dangerous weapon, later became teachers and took their crusade into the classroom.

The outcome is a system that teaches children, among other things, to question authority to an extent that many argue can also stunt a country's growth. Said one teacher: "In many ways, we have produced young individuals who may be malleable or unwilling to move with the country as it takes on more responsibilities."

Moreover, because Germany is a country poor in natural resources, it must rely on its human resources and brainpower to compete in the world market. In short, industry argues, computer literacy and a consensus concerning technology's role in society must be achieved if Germany is to remain a powerhouse economy.

For this reason, Rudolf Hambusch, author and department director for vocational and teacher training at the State Institute for Schools and Adult Training in Soest, near Dortmund, advocates a more "aggressive" approach to student and teacher education. "We must go on the offensive," Mr. Hambusch says, "and catch up to the others or be left behind."

Mr. Hambusch, who formerly worked for the computer company Nixdorf, is doing his part to wipe out what he calls "the country's almost unbelievable computer ignorance." He oversees the retraining of teachers at the institute and encourages teachers of all disciplines to introduce the computer-based training into the classroom.

It is not an easy task, Mr. Hambusch says, because he is often confronted by opponents to his methods who argue that technology does not belong in a school unless that school specifically offers instruction in the information sciences. Such views, Mr. Hambusch says, are false because they preach to the converted. "What we need," he says, "is broad access to such technology. . . . We need to take the mystique out of it and put this knowledge in the hands of many."

Mr. Hambusch recently put this theory into practice, producing Germany's most successful series of user-friendly computer manuals. His series had been translated into several languages and is the first German work of this kind to be translated into English for an audience of Americans and British.

As a result, Mr. Hambusch says, he has proof that interest in and knowledge of computers among the young is "exploding." Even though many teachers and academics have tried to hold it back, he adds, German students want to know more about technology and what it can do.

After all, Mr. Hambusch adds, young children today have early exposure to technology through video games and, therefore, have fewer learning obstacles when it comes to using a computer later in a classroom. In short, the individuals in Germany who have the most problems with this technology are over age 10.

As computer literacy is fast becoming a prerequisite for the majority of all academic disciplines and jobs using skilled workers, Germany's private sector has had to pick up a hefty tab for adult training that has either not been offered or not encouraged by Germany's high schools, vocational colleges and universities. In 1991, industry spent some 43 billion Deutsche marks (\$30.5 billion) on training, a bill industry warns it cannot continue to pay. The federal government spent over 99 billion marks on school education in 1991, not counting its budget for higher education.

As Dieter Wortmann, head of training for the Bonn-based Association of the German Chambers of Commerce, puts it, "We are reaching

the limits of our capacity." Industry, he says, is in a dilemma—it faces a work force made up of too many persons educated in theory and not enough able to put this knowledge to practical use.

This problem has prompted Bayer AG, one of Germany's largest chemical companies, to take a new approach to training to supplement its series of traditional and expensive training seminars. Borrowing a bit from other countries and their experience with computer-based training, Bayer has set up an informal center for adult education and invited its workers to take part in courses on a volunteer basis.

After one year, the center is booked up with individuals who prefer working one-on-one with a computer to any other method of learning.

THIS, according to Bernd Stönggen, Bayer's head of human resources and training, is noteworthy because it shows workers are "eager to keep step with technology if it's presented in the proper way." Indeed, the majority of workers at Bayer report they prefer this approach to training and would welcome more of the same. This month, the center will begin offering computer-based training in foreign languages.

Bayer's methods, Mr. Stönggen says, have a number of advantages: They arouse employees' enthusiasm for computers, dispel any fears workers have of technology and save the company training costs. Last year, Bayer spent 177 million marks on adult and apprentice training. The Ministry of Education has increased its support of model schools and institutions that attempt to introduce the computer into the classroom. "They may be few," a ministry spokesman said, "but they are proof of a growing trend."

PEGGY SALZ-TRAUTMAN is a Bonn-based writer specializing in technology.



Brain Drain Troubles East's Universities

By Ann Brocklehurst

BERLIN — Although the universities of Eastern Germany have ambitious plans for reform, delays in carrying out the changes have led to an atmosphere of insecurity in which many qualified students and faculty members are leaving for the West.

The main problem for most universities and colleges is complying with new laws that require them to advertise all faculty positions and "rehire only those teachers who can prove themselves politically uncompromised as well as academically qualified." At almost every institution decisions about the fate of certain individuals have turned into campuswide controversies and worsened the already bitter divisions in the academic community.

At Humboldt University in East Berlin, the reform process drew to a virtual six-month halt after the rector, Heinrich Fink, was fired by the Berlin Senate on suspicion of having worked as an informer for the Stasi, the security police of the former East Germany. The university's council was so polarized by the dismissal that it took them half a year to agree on a new president.

Humboldt University has permanently and officially filled only 10 percent of its planned 550 faculty positions. The new president, Maris Dirliko, expects the hiring process to take up to two more years. "It's an unbelievable amount of work to fairly judge the academic competence and political integrity of so many people," she said in an interview.

salaries and offers of immediate job security abroad or in Western Germany. In Saxony, which educated 40 percent of East Germany's engineers, the loss of staff from its highly respected technical colleges was one of the factors that pushed the state government to announce in August that it needed to fill 2,000 academic jobs in just three months.

Although preference is given to local candidates already in place, in such subjects as economics, law

and history West Germans must be wooed to help design new curricula. While many Westerners have been keen to do a temporary stint in the East, the universities are finding it difficult to attract applicants who want to stay.

East German universities are also expected to integrate and employ some 2,000 researchers who, in the Soviet academic tradition, worked at independent research institutes. Originally, the researchers were supposed to take up their new jobs by the end of this year, but the deadline has now been postponed until the end of 1993.

Also being revised are the figures for how much the entire renewal program will cost. The initial estimate was 2.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.7 billion) over five years, but that was boosted by 667 million marks this summer. Some experts say 18 billion marks by the year 2000 is more reasonable, given that it would cost about 50 million marks per year just to stock academic libraries with all the important literature they have failed to acquire in the last 40 years.

Although money has been saved by the elimination of thousands of superfluous jobs and the closing down of entire institutes and schools, judged no longer necessary or viable, new universities have also been set up. In Frankfurt-am-Dein, the Polish border university specializing in Slavic studies, and drawing part of its staff and student body from Poland, will open this month.

Despite all their problems, the Eastern universities have one very big advantage over their Western counterparts: They are not overcrowded. In the East, only 17 percent of 19- to 21-year-olds attend university or college, compared with 36 percent in the West, where the percentage of the population seeking a higher education has

jumped sharply in the last decade. That increase, however, has not led to a corresponding expansion of facilities.

As a result, in West Berlin, the Free University now has 60,000 students in what are officially 29,000 places, while the Technical University crams 34,000 into facilities for 20,000. By comparison, Humboldt, with 19,000 students in 19,000 spots, is small.

"I hope we won't make the same mistakes as Western universities," said Ms. Dirliko, formally rector of the College of Social Work and Social Pedagogy in West Berlin from 1986 to 1990. "I think we can stay smaller."

But while the Eastern universities are suffering from student brain drain now, the number of East German teenagers completing the high school leaving exam, which is a prerequisite for university entrance, will double over the next five years. And if the Eastern universities reform themselves successfully, they may not only have to deal with more applications from the East but from the West as well.

ANN BROCKLEHURST is a journalist based in Berlin.

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W HILE Humboldt, thanks to its historical reputation and location in the German capital, can continue to attract students despite the confusion, other East German universities cannot.

Students do not want to learn introductory economics from an instructor whose title changed overnight from Professor of Marxism-Leninism to Professor of Economic Theory and Policy. And, according to a study by the University of Cologne, one of five East German students is now choosing to enroll at universities and colleges in the West, a trend that is especially marked in areas near the former border where daily commuting is possible.

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Church and State Debate Irish Reforms

By Conrad de Aenlle

DUBLIN — In a battle between church and state, in a country where both institutions greatly influence — some say dominate — the lives of its citizens, it is the state that has dropped the Big One: a proposal for "root-and-branch reform" that will determine the "shape of our education system over the next generation."

The 237-page "green paper," a discussion document presented for public debate by Education Minister Stamus Brennan, sets

forth a number of structural changes that would reduce the control that church officials have had since the Middle Ages in running schools, hiring teachers and shaping curricula.

The paper urges a reconfiguration of school management boards so that a majority of the seats are under the control of the principal, teachers, parents and other members of the community. A minority of seats would be left in the hands of school trustees, who now control the boards. In almost every case, the trustees are officials of the Roman Catholic Church.

Other items include improving teacher training, basing career ad-

vancement more on merit and less on seniority, and expanding services for disadvantaged students.

Curricula would be broadened "so as to equip students more effectively for life, for work in an enterprise culture, and for citizenship of Europe." To that end, students would be required to learn a third language in primary school after English and Irish, and a new subject called "technology and enterprise studies" would be mandated for all secondary school students.

As expected in any plan of such sweeping scope, there is something in the green paper to upset just about everybody. While it has been well received on the whole, or at least politely received, key points have been criticized by various interest groups, including the country's academic establishment — the church.

Irish education is among the best in Europe, with enrollment rates and expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product higher than the European Community average. The problem is the Irish economy, which is among the worst in Europe, with unemployment around 20 percent. Students are all dressed up with no place to go, academically speak-

ing. That's where vocational and technical training comes in.

"He's trying to put the emphasis on preparing young people for the world of commerce," John Walsh, education writer for the Irish Times, said of Mr. Brennan. "The intention is to produce a generation of young people who have basic literacy in both technology and enterprise."

The idea may be a tough sell to parents. "There is a certain sense of snobbery among Irish parents," Mr. Walsh explained. "They would prefer to see their children following academic courses rather than technical ones, but there is a growing realization that there aren't enough secure jobs."

CHURCH officials accept that there could be more weight placed on vocational training, but Bishop Thomas Flynn, chairman of the Bishops' Commission for Education, asserts that "education must be first of all for life. An enterprise culture is fine, but it must be balanced by human values of caring and sharing."

Teaching human values, and everything else, in Ireland is the nearly exclusive province of the Catholic Church, which founded the country's first schools 14 centuries ago. Yet, it is the Republic of Ireland that funds them today.

Mr. Brennan's attempt to root the school system in the community and not the church, by wresting control of school boards from church trustees, is likely to create the greatest upheaval. Church leaders say that they built the schools and that most parents want religious training for their children. They vow to resist any attempts to change their religious character.

That attitude angers John Colgan, who heads the Campaign to Separate Church and State. He says Ireland's constitution forbids the government from endorsing any religion and wants protection



Pupils at a Dublin elementary school.

for children whose parents want a secular education.

"Here the Roman Catholic Church has a monopoly on the supply of junior education, on the supply of teacher training and effectively on the supply of secondary education also," he declared.

The control of teacher training programs is an especially sore point. "You can't have a teacher who may be a religious zealot saying, 'You're going to learn religion whether you bloody like it or not,'" Bishop Flynn insists that students should not suffer any repercussions from opting out of religious training, certainly not expulsion. "One thing, in fairness, we've never been accused of proselytizing," he said. But he and officials of the Protestant Church of Ireland concede that they prefer members of their own faith as teachers and students.

"If the church were unable to transmit their religion through indoctrination in the schools, they'd go out of business," Mr. Colgan declared. Bishop Flynn has a different opinion: "If the church stepped out of education in the morning, the whole thing would collapse."

If Mr. Brennan gets his way on the composition of management boards, the church will not be forced to step out, but it may have to shift to the side a bit, losing the exclusive right to make personnel and curriculum decisions.

Church leaders say the impact will be minimal, as the community that each school serves is made up primarily of those of the same religion. After that, they explain why they do not want it to happen.

David Meredith, education secretary of the Church of Ireland, said it was "not a radical departure from what's been going on." Then he mentioned that a C of I school in the Dublin area had gone non-denominational. "That's a source of regret, and it makes us uneasy about plans to change boards of management."

Bishop Flynn, too, said he worried little about board makeup, but the next day he sent a fax stating that the denominational character of Catholic schools is "ensured at present by the rights of the trustees to have a majority representation." If that cannot be preserved by a government guarantee, then "majority representation on the boards will be necessary."

Mr. Brennan, of course, does not find it necessary at all. In introducing the green paper he said, "Let the debate begin." And so it has. About the only thing the different interest groups in the matter do not debate is that it will be something of a miracle if the proposal goes through intact.

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a journalist based in Paris.

Recession Pinches Paris-Area Schools

Continued from page 9

Loi, admissions secretary. "We knew there could be a crunch this year, and we expect another crunch next year. As soon as we see a drop in inquiries and interviews, we take measures to adjust."

The school, she said, takes advantage of the high turnover in teachers — 30 to 40 percent a year — by seeking greater flexibility in new hires. "Before, where we had a teacher that could do both fourth and fifth grades, we might now seek a teacher that could do both fourth and fifth grade," she said. Marymount this year raised tuition around 7 percent, double the French inflation rate. Fees now range from 49,800 francs to 61,000 francs.

Enrollment has remained steady at the British School of Paris with 395 students in its junior and senior schools, but Angus Slesser, headmaster, said that cost-cutting at IBM Corp. has altered the makeup of its student body. "Where before, IBM families accounted for 25 percent of our students, now they represent just 12 or 13 percent," he said. About 70 percent of the school's students are from British families, with the rest spread among 23 nationalities.

The British School raised tuition 3 percent this fall, to 66,600 francs, including lunches.

Mr. Slesser described the market as "very competitive," noting that even though the clientele of these schools may be "well-heeled or getting a tuition reimbursed by their companies," they go around to all the schools and choose the best value for the money.

The International School of Paris this fall has enrolled 335 students in its classes, down from 360 last year, said Brenda King, director of admissions. She, too, noted fewer Americans this year. In fact, Japanese students this year overtook Americans as the single largest national population in the school, representing about 19 percent of the enrollment, while Americans slipped to second, with 15 percent. Tuition this year was increased 3 percent to 74,750 francs.

Schools less dependent on American clientele, such as the Ecole Active Bilingue, appeared to be less affected. Danielle Monod, head of the school, reported enrollment this fall of around 2,200, equal with last year. International events often have a big impact on the school, she said, noting a recent influx of Russian, Serbian and Croatian students.

Tuition for the American and British curricula was raised 3 to 5 percent this year, or 30,000 to 45,000 francs a year, depending on the level.

Bucking the trend entirely has been the anglophone section of the International College of Fontainebleau, which combines the resources of three public schools running from elementary through high school. Enrollment in the section is up to 290 this year, from 257 in 1991, said Glensy Kennedy, director.

"We've been growing since 1979," Ms. Kennedy said, noting that the Fontainebleau region is attracting increasing numbers of self-employed professionals, plus those who work at nearby companies such as SNECMA, Comring and IBM, perform research at the Ecole des Mines, or teach at the INSEAD business school.

Tuition, which covers six to eight hours of specialized English instruction per week at the secondary level, was raised around 4 percent this year, to 6,775 francs a year. Even though English fluency is necessary for admission, half of the students in the anglophone section are French by nationality, a requirement for all foreign-language sections established within French schools.

JACQUES NEBER is a journalist based in Paris.

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New Names Ennoble U.K. Polytechnics

Continued from page 9

losing contact with the local community, with which the polytechnics, more than the universities, have always been closely united. And they are aware of the danger of losing touch with sections of the population that might find the title of university imposing and off-putting. To ensure that it does not fall into the perception that it is re-

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by the polytechnics has been not only their closeness to the community but also the strong links they have forged with industry, enabling students to get hands-on experience.

Mr. Izbiicki said that the difference between Britain's old universities and its new ones is that the latter remain more concerned with applied rather than theoretical knowledge.

You go to one of the older institutions to learn about the theory of motion, he said, and to one of the former polytechnics to learn how to make a wheel.

Most of the new universities have adopted the names of the towns in which they are situated — Bournemouth, Brighton, Huddersfield or Portsmouth. But some have regional aspirations such as the University of Central England in Birmingham or the University of the West of England in Bristol.

Most of the old polytechnic directors now style themselves vice chancellors, a couple are called rectors and one, American-style, is referred to as president. This month, they and the vice chancellors of the old universities merged into a single organization and commissioned a management study to work out the modalities of the marriage.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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International Education / A Special Report

Spirit of Gladstone Haunts the Stacks at Residential Library for Boarders in Wales

By Barry James

ROOM, board and all the books you can read. This is the offer made by St. Deiniol's residential library in North Wales, a unique institution founded a century ago by the reformist prime minister, William E. Gladstone.

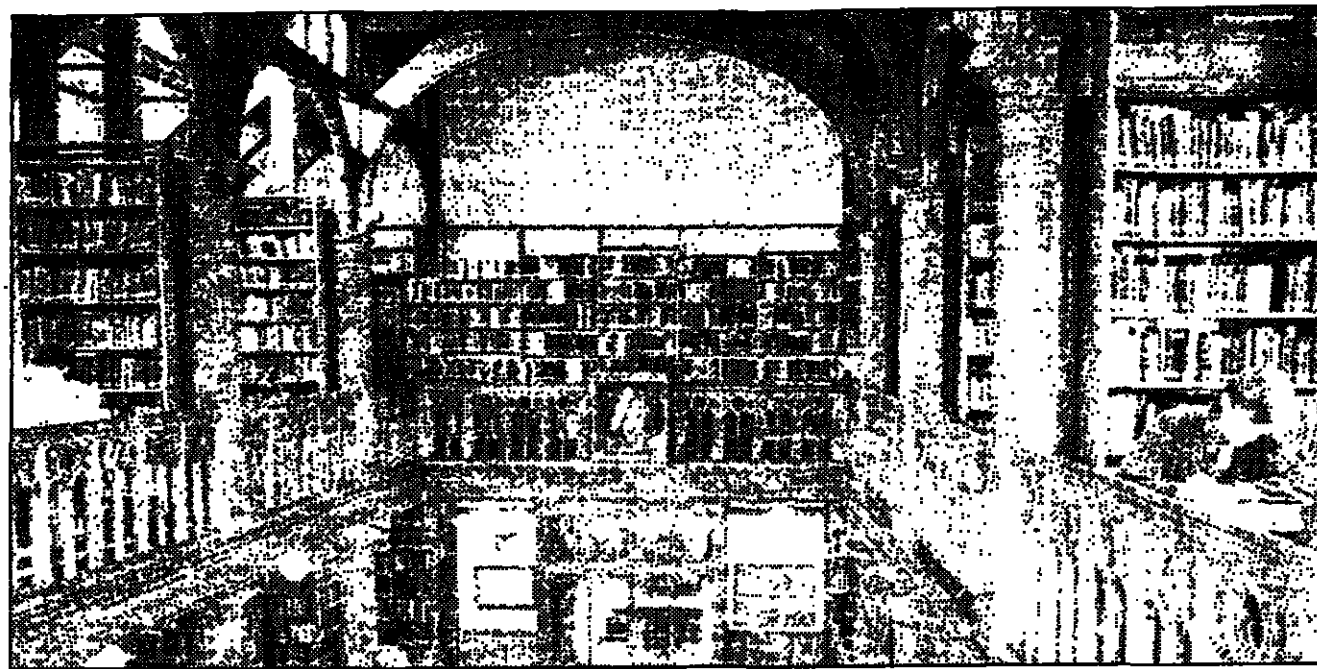
The library gives bookworms the free run of more than 200,000 books and pamphlets, which incline heavily to the 19th century and theology.

Bishops rub shoulders with authors, researchers and, increasingly these days, students preparing for degrees with Britain's Open University who have discovered the library as the ideal place to study for their annual exams.

But the library welcomes anyone who likes to curl up with a good book. The only condition is that would-be readers should produce a testimonial from "a person holding public office, e.g. a university or college appointment, a clergyman, doctor or an already established reader at St. Deiniol's."

The rates are reasonable, currently £211 (\$360) a week, or less for sabbatical periods longer than six weeks. The library is 7 miles (11 kilometers) from Chester, the nearest town.

In keeping with its founder's principles, St. Deiniol's also expects that readers should not be deliberate underusers of the Anglican Church, although Gladstone stipulated that the library's



St. Deiniol's offers bookworms the run of more than 200,000 books and pamphlets, mostly on the 19th century.

hospitality "should as far as possible be made available for persons beyond the pale of the Anglican Church or even of the Christian religion."

That said, the library welcomes guests from all creeds and nationalities from periods ranging from a few days to sabbaticals lasting several months.

Guests can study in the un-

crowded, oak-paneled Gothic-style reading room, a place that one reader said "can only make one feel intelligent," or in their own study-bedrooms (the library can also accommodate spouses and children). The library and the rooms for the 46 guests are all under one roof in the rambling stone building.

Readers, whether prelates or

humble students, mingle democratically at mealtimes, served by waitresses, or in the common room, but otherwise they are left in peace to browse, to muse, to wander in the grounds, even to play croquet on the lawn.

In keeping with Gladstone's wish that St. Deiniol's should serve as a retreat for "divine learning," the library houses a year-

round center for Anglican candidates for ordination over the age of 30. But it was not Gladstone's intention to turn the library into a theological college, and the church training remains a small part of its overall activities.

It provides huge resources for general research into philosophy, literature, history and the classics as well as religion.

The library holds several special book or manuscript collections, including the Gymane Library of rare books from the 16th to the 19th century, the Benson Judaica, the Moorman Franciscan Library and a collection on French spirituality from the 17th to the 20th century. It also has a good selection from French, German and Italian writers of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The library is not far from Gladstone's residence at Hawarden (pronounced Harden) Castle,

which is still the estate of the Gladstone family. Library guests are welcome to wander in the castle's rolling acres of park land. Gladstone spent many of his happiest hours in his own study-library at the castle, which he called "the temple of peace."

He founded St. Deiniol's in a ramshackle annex near the castle, translating many of his books across in a wheelbarrow at the age of 80 and helping to shelve them.

The present Edwardian building was erected as a national memorial to Gladstone, whose spirit still hangs heavy about the place. A large statue of him stands on the front lawn, and Gladstone por-

traits or statues adorn the dining room, the common room, the library proper and many other parts of the building.

According to the warden and chief librarian, Peter Jagger, one of the library's greatest assets is the access to a great collection of books, is the chance to share ideas and experience with residents from many different backgrounds.

But basically, St. Deiniol's exists for the solitary reader, whether serious authors and students or quiet seekers after knowledge. The library staff is happy to prepare bibliographies and preparatory reading lists for intending guests.

Vienna School Shelters Ex-Soviet Jewish Children

By Mark Kurlansky

VIENNA — A rundown five-story building that the Gestapo once used to round up Jewish children has become the thriving home of Vienna's most unusual elementary school.

Beth Chabad, officially recognized by the Austrian school system, offers kindergarten and classes through the age of 14. But it does things differently from other Austrian schools. For one thing, though the students are poor and can pay only a nominal fee, there are 34 teachers for only 200 students.

There are more classes than classrooms and small groups are sent wandering the hallways with their teacher looking for a quiet corner for special instruction.

The students are a forgotten footnote in the closing chapters of the Soviet empire. From the mid-1970s until the collapse of the Soviet Union, more than 100,000 Soviet Jews passed through Vienna bound for Israel. Most of them are gone now. But a few stayed and 5,000 who did not prosper in Israel went back to Vienna. Most of these return migrants were from Bukhara, in Uzbekistan, and the Caucasus area, especially Georgia.

These groups do not feel that they have much in common. They pray separately — the Georgians have their own room off of Vienna's main synagogue, while the Bukharans maintain their prayer room in a different neighborhood.

The school's director, Rabbi Jacob Bidermann, is from the Brooklyn, New York, Lubavitcher sect. Unlike the rest of Judaism, this group proselytizes, and their leader sends followers all over the world. Most set up religious centers and try to persuade Jews to turn to their particular religious approach. But Mr. Bidermann saw his mission more broadly.

HE arrived in Vienna in 1980, a time in which there were camps and charitable housing units crammed with Soviet Jews. "Vienna at the time was very much in the media, the story of the Jewish Russian immigrants who were hanging on in Vienna," said the rabbi. "And it turned out to be an international issue. Who's going to help them and what is going to be done with them."

The children's art on the wall of Mr. Bidermann's gray Vienna school building — Asian scenes of domes, palm trees and sunlight in vivid colors — does not come from the imagination of Austrian children. This is not to say that these children know much about Soviet

Central Asia either. Most were born in Israel and their first language is usually Hebrew.

Their parents rent produce stands in markets or open small shops here, finding niches in the Austrian economy that they could not make work in Israel. They

The faculty understands that these young lives have not been easy.

were squeezed, two and three families together, into small apartments provided by relief agencies.

"The children just didn't know what to do all day," Mr. Bidermann said.

Most of the children did not go to school at all. Often, their parents needed them to help with the new business. In 1980, the police contended that the influx of Soviet Jews had doubled youth crime in Vienna's Second District, where many Soviet Asian Jews live in a

poorer area across the Danube Canal from the city center.

Mr. Bidermann started by going to these housing units and gathering the children. The parents were relieved to have the children out of the crowded apartments for a few hours. "This was very unprofessional," he said. "It wasn't like now. It wasn't a real institution. But for me it was the best years. I'm so busy [now] with administrative things... Then I played football with the children and we sewed things with the girls. And we were singing together and sitting together."

Mr. Bidermann started making certain that all of his children registered for the Austrian schools, and he would help them with their homework. But the regular schools were not helping these children because they did not speak German well enough. The school system did not know what to do with them and often sent them to reform schools because of anti-social behavior.

In 1987, with the help of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, Mr. Bidermann's informal project became a full-fledged school. The

rabbi wishes he were training his students to become university graduates. But in the Austrian system only those students who qualify at age 14 for a *Gymnasium*, or classical secondary school, will later be able to go to university. Since these immigrants rarely get high grades in German, by age 11 their professional futures are already curtailed.

The Beth Chabad school teaches nine extra hours of German a week, but these Hebrew-speaking students must also qualify in English as their foreign language. The school has arranged with the Austrian government to let promising students into the *Gymnasium* a year late if their grades merit it. But few are university bound. Two years ago, four students went to a *Gymnasium* and last year only two. The real accomplishment of the school seems to be producing socially adjusted, reasonably educated tradesmen. Few of these immigrants are interested in university. They simply want to succeed in a trade.

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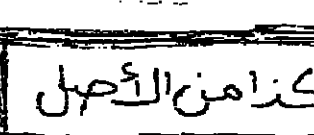
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International Education / A Special Report

Thirtysomething U.S. Students

A Changing Labor Market Puts More Adults on Campus

By Philip Crawford

AMHERST, Mass.—The image of the typical U.S. college student as a fresh-faced, middle-class youth who has no job and enjoys parental financial support is apparently becoming as outdated as the notion of

using a typewriter, not a personal computer, to write a term paper. These days, say U.S. education experts, the average undergraduate is just as likely to be in his or her mid-thirties, hold down a full-time job, and have children who need to be picked up on the way home from the university. The return to college by adults — or for many, the first foray into

the world of course catalogs, campus center snack bars and all-nighters — is still on the rise after two decades of remarkable growth, according to recent statistics. Currently, people older than the traditional college-age bracket of 17 to 21 years make up 57 percent of the total number of U.S. students enrolled in higher education degree programs. Those in the 25 and older group now represent 42 percent of the total, having grown from 2.6 million in 1970 to about 6 million today.

The fact that the 25 and older group grew 85 percent during the 1970s and another 25 percent during the 1980s, as opposed to 22 percent and 12 percent in those decades for those under 25 years of age, clearly reveals a demographic shift. The reasons for the turnaround, say experts, say much about life in the United States over the past generation. "Adults go back to school because their lives are in transition," said Carol Asakian, director of adult learning services for The College Board, a guidance and assessment firm in New York. "The fluctuations in the labor market have been putting a lot of people in that situation. When you lose a job, you often have to acquire new skills to find another one. Also, plenty of people are simply unhappy with their jobs and realize the only way to better their lot is to get some new credentials."

"And the job market has become increasingly technical. People simply won't hire you if you don't have certain qualifications." The demise of the notion that college is only for the upper socioeconomic classes, as well as the relative affordability of many state universities and community colleges, have helped make higher education accessible to those who want it, say other experts. But few students go straight through. According to the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, only 15 percent of students entering college directly

U.S. Higher Education

Increase in older students enrolled in credit programs (in millions)

	25 & older	under 25	Total
1970	2.6	6	8.6
1980	4.8	7.3	12.1
1991	6	8.2	14.2
1997*	6.9	8.1	15

* projected

% Increase, 1970-1991

Students 25 and older	+127%
Students under 25	+88%

Sources: The College Board, National Center for Educational Statistics, International Herald Tribune

from high school earn degrees within four years. Moreover, almost half of all college students now attend classes on just a part-time basis.

The huge proportionate increase in adult students is also due to some elementary mathematics: There have been fewer people of traditional college age around. Following the postwar baby boom that lasted through the 1950s, the birth rate slowed, resulting in a marked decline in high school graduates by the late 70s.

"The number of high school graduates peaked in 1977 and the trend has been steadily downward ever since," said Vance Grant, a statistics specialist with the Department of Education in Washington. "The curve should continue its decline for the next two or three years and then level off and turn upward as the next large crop of 17- and 18-year-olds comes off."

But even though the proportion of adult students should start declining about 1995, their sheer numbers will continue to increase as the general population ages. "Aware of the declining numbers of their traditional clientele, college admissions officers have also been increasing their efforts to recruit older students. For some, attracting a sufficient crop of adults has been a crucial part of fiscal survival amid national recession and cuts in both federal and state education funds. For others representing wealthier schools, creating programs for older students has been part of a conscious strategy

to have a more heterogeneous campus population.

"We wanted to help diversify the student body," said Benoit Lieber, dean of students at Amherst College, a selective liberal arts school in Massachusetts that actively seeks qualified adult students. "They [older students] add a lot to the campus because their background is typically much different than that of our traditional, just-out-of-high-school student. They've all had to support themselves financially and many have had to support families, which they continue to do while they're here."

Mr. Lieber said adult students typically do at least as well academically as their younger classmates, often excelling.

Another major factor in the rise of adult students has been the emergence of the working woman as another statistical norm. Since 1970, the number of women in the civilian labor force has risen 80 percent to about 57 million, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. And about 80 percent of those women are over 25. "As more women have entered the work force, more have needed college-level training," said Mr. Grant.

PHILIP CRAWFORD is a journalist based in Paris.

Shakeup for Dutch Institutions

By Lien van der Leij

AMSTERDAM — Although it ranks as one of Europe's leading educators, Dutch higher education, if not exactly in crisis, is currently suffering from a severe lack of self-esteem.

One out of five persons in the Dutch work force is a university graduate, while 2.7 percent of the population is currently in an institution of higher education. Nonetheless, universities and polytechnics are facing government moves to boost the number of graduates and improve the quality of teaching.

Student dissatisfaction with overcrowded classes, heavy workloads and little individual attention is reflected in soaring dropout rates and the greater time taken to complete a degree.

In January, Jo Ritzen, the education minister, presented his preliminary proposals for a shakeup in higher education to parliament, and this spring the lower house of parliament passed a new Higher Education and Scientific Research Act granting institutions of tertiary education greater autonomy.

More changes are still in the pipeline: Next month parliament is due to debate proposals to revise student grants and in 1993 it will consider a revised policy framework aimed at stepping up cooperation between universities and polytechnics.

A study submitted to a university umbrella body, VSNU, on the performance of economics students in 1990, found that fewer than 35 percent of freshmen completed the first-year foundation course in the allotted time. This was considerably below the targeted rate of 50 percent. Nor did final graduation rates, varying between 60 percent and 85 percent, meet their target of 90 percent.

Other disciplines have not fared much better. Latest figures from the Education Ministry show that about 40 percent of the students leaving higher education in 1989-90 dropped out without a degree. Meanwhile, the average university graduate is taking six years to finish a four-year course.

While this is less true at the polytechnics, the trend here, too, is toward longer degrees. On average, students took two months longer in 1990 to gain an undergraduate degree than they did in 1989. Although the gap seems marginal, the financial implications are not. With basic student grants set at 260 guilders (about \$160) a month, the cost to the Treasury of a four-week delay is at least 40 million guilders.

As a troubleshooter, Mr. Ritzen, of the Labor Party, has been charged with turning education's fortunes around and rebuilding the bridges between government and educators.

In December 1990, informal agreements on ways to do this were reached with the VSNU and the polytechnics council, HBO Raad. The institutions of higher education pledged to increase student graduation

rates and, in return, Mr. Ritzen promised them greater autonomy and the legislative clout to achieve their objectives.

The new higher education act represents the first step down this road. However, the HBO Raad's insistence that further talks should ultimately include discussions on a possible university-polytechnic merger — a move opposed by the universities — remains a potential stumbling block.

The minister's grant proposals have also suffered a setback. He had moved to cut student grants from six to five years to answer critics who have blamed the students' leisurely academic careers on overgenerous funding. After five years, the students would be required to take out loans. However, last November, parliament rejected a follow-on proposal to link grants to student performance based on attainment targets in their first year of study.

Although he is holding fast to the idea, Mr. Ritzen has sharply lowered the first-year threshold to just 10 percent, coupled with higher attainment targets in subsequent years.

Tripartite talks with the HBO Raad, VSNU and student unions have foundered on the students' position to conditional funding. They say the high tuition fees backward, and argue that the quality of higher education should be improved first, then the graduation rates will automatically follow.

"Within the last 10 years, the number of students has doubled as a result of the so-called expansion of higher education, but funding has largely remained the same," said Rob van Vliet, a spokesman for the national students' union, LSVB.

UNIVERSITIES are still trying to come to terms with their transformation in the early 1980s from elitist institutions into centers of mass education. At that time a shorter two-phase degree structure was introduced. By reducing the old five-year-plus masters program to a four-year degree, the government aimed to increase the accessibility of university education beyond the top 5 percent to 10 percent of high school graduates.

But while the strategy has worked, many students consider the workload too great.

"Formally, the courses have been reduced to four years, but in practice students are often expected to cover the same ground they previously had six years to complete," said Mr. van Vliet.

Both universities and polytechnics recognize the problem. Mr. Ritzen's outline agreements contain pledges from the institutions of higher education to compile courses that may easily be completed in the allotted time and a commitment to improve student supervision.

LIEN VAN DER LEIJ is a journalist on the English-language desk of the Dutch financial daily *Het Financieele Dagblad*.

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Continued from page 9

grounds of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. They agreed on six "national goals" for education by the turn of the century, and in early 1990 Congress set up a National Education Goals Panel to monitor and promote progress toward them.

"The panel quickly realized two things: First, several of the goals were virtually meaningless without clear-cut academic standards. Secondly, panel members recognized that standards are useless unless there is some way to measure student performance against them. (Last week, the goals panel said in a report that only modest

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EDWARD B. FISKE formerly the education editor of *The New York Times*, is author of "Smart Schools, Smart Kids," a study of school reform.

progress had been made overall, and it noted deficiencies in geography, math and science.)

Such concerns led to the chartering by Congress of the National Council on Education Standards Testing (NCEST) to study the feasibility of setting up national systems of standards and assessments. In its report last January, the NCEST panel called for the establishment of a National Education Standards and Assessment Council, equally divided among government officials, educators and members of the general public.

The system would be national in scope but not run by the federal government, and states would participate on a voluntary basis. The 21-member council would not write the standards or administer any new tests itself. Rather, it would establish a system for coordinating and certifying the efforts of professional bodies, states or groups of states.

The NCEST proposal was approved by the Senate almost in its entirety, but House Democrats, while warm to the idea of setting standards, balked at establishing an assessment system until requirements were in place to assure that all students would have the financial and other resources they need to meet them. In calling for national standards for public schools, the NCEST panel was giving voice to a consensus that was already highly developed. Several major organizations, notably the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and the National Academy of Sciences, are developing standards for specific subjects. At least half a dozen states have drawn up standards for their own students across the academic spectrum, and the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is designing standards that will be used to award national certification to teachers by subject and grade level.

Thus, the issue would no longer seem to be whether to have national standards but, rather, how to coordinate those that are already being

created by leaders in particular sectors of the education system.

In the past, proposals for national examinations always ran aground on opposition from professional educators, who warned that national testing was the first step toward a "national curriculum" and loss of much cherished local control of schools. Their concerns about the quality of public education rising the political climate surrounding national testing has done a flip-flop.

As Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, which coordinates national education policy, observed, "The change is that governors, cabinet officers and business leaders are all saying that we need a much better education system. The position of school administrators no longer carries the day."

Proponents of national standards and examinations argue that such a system could become what Chester L. Finn Jr., a professor of education at Vanderbilt University, describes as the "centripetal" of systemic change. "The critics are right to note that standards and tests alone won't improve schools," he said. "Teachers must implement them; students must prepare for them; parents, employers and communities must heed their results. But unless we have clear standards and test results, we won't even know what successful reform would look like — or where we stand today in relation to where we'd like to be."

Opposition comes from professional testmakers, who cite technical obstacles to large-scale testing of sophisticated thinking skills, and from those who raise equity issues, such as the fear that students in impoverished schools will not receive the resources — tests, books, quality teaching and forth — necessary to meet the new standards.

Whatever the course of discussion, one change is evident. Americans are, for the first time, engaged in a national debate over what they expect from their public schools. Marc Tucker, one of the leaders of the New Standards Project, puts the change most succinctly. "We are trying to create a national system of education without a ministry of education," he said. "That's why all this messiness is all about."

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MEXPO '93

INDEX 56

NATIONAL MANA

From People

U.S. Companies

CURRENCY

كلنا من الأصل

One Site For The World EXPO '93 Aug. 7 '93 - Nov. 7 '93

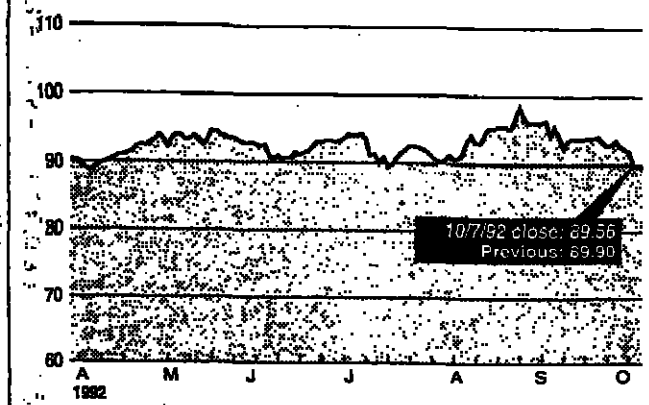
BUSINESS

One Sight For The Future TAEJON, KOREA For Info. Fax: (82-2)551-1316

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, October 8, 1992



THE TRIB INDEX: 89.56 Down 0.38 International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors like Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

Lamont Faces Tories: Which Way Now?

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune LONDON — Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer...

what growth level. But target something he must. "It is certainly no good him saying we still care about inflation without saying how he intends to control it..."

So low is the chancellor's standing that many would not doubt be happy if he simply confined his speech to two fateful words, "I quit..."

German Bourse To Consolidate Futures Trade

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Germany's new national stock exchange body moved rapidly Wednesday to consolidate securities operations...

Chrysler Flashes a Fat Wallet

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it contributed \$300 million to its underfunded pension fund last month...

Currency Calm Helps European Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — European stock markets surged Wednesday, taking comfort from relative calm in the currency markets...

"It's hard to believe, but yes, it seems that rates are on the retreat at last. The whole rate scenario is changing..."

World Stock Index closed 0.23 percent higher, at 92.65. The overall Trib index was off 0.38 percent, at 89.56.

pound's withdrawal from the ERM and amid calls for the resignation of the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont.

But until trading of German securities in Germany becomes safer and cheaper, a large share of foreign investors' business will continue to be handled elsewhere...

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Are the Wrong People Running U.S. Companies?

By Steven Pearlstein Washington Post Service BOSTON — Now that the performance of the U.S. economy is on the front burner, the Washington policy establishment is busy cranking out ideas about tax rates, free-trade zones, infrastructure investment and the like...

BCCI Creditors Try to Block Settlement

The Associated Press LUXEMBOURG — Creditors of the failed Bank of Credit & Commerce International made a final stand on Wednesday to block a bank liquidation settlement...

A Painful Revamping for Japan's Securities Firms

By James Sterngold New York Times TOKYO — The tumult in world financial markets has been brought home to Japan in recent weeks, with share prices here dropping sharply...

THE LUXURY OF LEISURE AND BUSINESS

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text: 'The Admiral's Cup - simply one of the most distinctive and elegant sports watches in the world.'

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES Table with columns for Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings advertisement with contact information and a small image of a building.

CASH COMPUTER CO. LTD. advertisement for a computer system, including a small image of a computer monitor.

MARKET DIARY

Weak Bond Auction Undermines Stocks

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Wednesday on reports of low demand during the Treasury's sale of \$9.75 billion worth of 7-year notes.

Stocks backed off on reports that the Treasury's sale of seven-year notes left major bond dealers satisfied with securities they did not want, traders and analysts said.

Interest-Rate Signals Push Dollar Higher

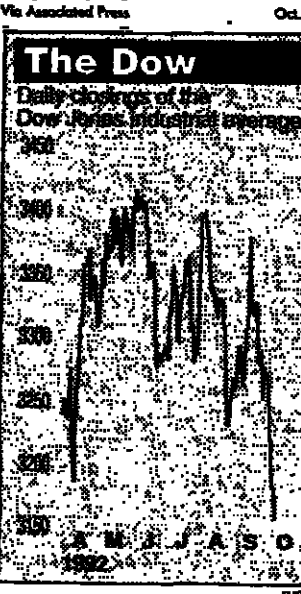
NEW YORK — The dollar rose strongly Wednesday in quiet trading as traders regained confidence in the currency in the absence of a U.S. Federal Reserve's policy-making open market committee Tuesday and analysts said it

The pound eased to \$1.7105 from \$1.7133, while the dollar rose to 1.2742 Swiss francs from 1.2485 — helped by cuts in cash bond yields by Swiss banks — and to 4.9225 French francs from 4.8450.

TRADE: The Race Is On for a GATT Accord Before the U.S. Election

(Continued from page 1) likelihood of further subsidy cuts necessary to close a GATT deal.

wants a GATT agreement before the elections because afterward, regardless of the outcome, "the pressure on him will diminish." He said an accord could inject up to \$190 billion into the world economy and that prize we should not let easily slip from our grasp.



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks including GM, Ford, and others with their respective prices and changes.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing AMEX Most Active stocks including Kirtley, Amgen, and others with their respective prices and changes.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary items including advanced declines, total issues, and new lows.

Amex Diary

Table listing Amex Diary items including advanced declines, total issues, and new lows.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary items including advanced declines, total issues, and new lows.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, and Close for various indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Indexes table showing Composite, Industrials, and other categories.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing Composite, Industrials, and other categories.

AMEX Stock Index table showing High, Low, Close, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing 30 Bonds, 100 Bonds, and 1000 Bonds.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 9 a.m. volume, and other sales data.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing Buy and Sell volumes.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing Call and Put options for various strikes.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change for various futures.

Food table showing SUGAR (FPOD) and other food-related futures.

Metals table showing ALUMINUM (High Grade) and other metal futures.

Stock Indexes table showing NYSE 100 (LIFTS) and other stock index futures.

Financial table showing 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFTS) and other financial futures.

Spot Commodities table showing Commodity, Today, and Prev. prices.

Dividends table showing Company, Stock, Dividend, and Ex-Dividend dates.

For investment information table with contact details for THE MONEY REPORT.

U.S. FUTURES table showing Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change for various futures.

Grains table showing WHEAT (CBT) and other grain futures.

Metals table showing HIGHER GRADE COPPER (COMEX) and other metal futures.

Livestock table showing CATTLE (CME) and other livestock futures.

Financial table showing U.S. T-BILLS (IMM) and other financial futures.

Food table showing COFFEE (CINCY) and other food futures.

Stock Indexes table showing SP COMP. INDEX (CME) and other stock index futures.

Commodity Indexes table showing Commodity, Today, and Prev. prices.

Market Guide table listing various market indices and their descriptions.

UAW Threatens Another GM Strike

DETROIT (Reuters) — The United Auto Workers on Wednesday threatened another strike against General Motors Corp., setting the stage for a showdown that could cripple all of the auto giant's North American production.

George Ball Moves to Smith Barney

NEW YORK (AP) — George L. Ball, who resigned as chief executive of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. last year after a failed expansion, is returning to Wall Street with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

U.S. Consumer Borrowing Slumps

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumers cut their borrowing in August for the seventh consecutive month, reflecting concerns about the slowing economy and high unemployment.

Forstmann Acquires Department 56

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday it has acquired Department 56 Inc., a closely held Minneapolis-based company, for \$270 million in cash.

Bristol-Myers Names New President

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. said Wednesday that it had named Charles A. Heimbold Jr. as president, the second position at the drug and health products company.

For the Record

Raytheon Co. said that net income totaled \$156.1 million in the quarter ended Sept. 27, up 5.2 percent from a year earlier, and cited strong improvement in its commercial business.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS table showing stock prices and changes for various international markets including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Johannesburg, Frankfurt, London, Montreal, Zurich, and Toronto.

U.S. FUTURES table showing detailed data for various futures markets including Grains, Metals, Livestock, Financial, Food, and Stock Indexes.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Quality. Commitment. Innovation.' and 'ENGINEERS' along with a stylized graphic.

Paribas Faces Ciments Français Debacle

By Jacques Néher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — The chairman of Ciments Français resigned Wednesday as the company acknowledged it had suffered extraordinary losses unrelated to its cement business.

meeting of the board, and he was replaced by Bernard Laplace, a former chairman.
The company, in a brief statement, said the exceptional items had no link with its commercial or industrial activities. It added that the losses were discovered during an audit carried out by the Italian owner.

materials subsidiary, Poliet SA. The terms called for the Italian company to pay 500 francs a share on Dec. 31. The stock was suspended Wednesday at 175.50 francs.
However, a spokeswoman for Paribas said any new discussions on price were out of the question. "The seller didn't know about this, and in any case, it's a done deal," she said.

Mercedes Exports Keep Sales Afloat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Mercedes-Benz AG sold 7 percent fewer cars in the first nine months of this year than last, but the value of its sales rose 4 percent because of a healthy advance in exports and deliveries of its most luxurious model, the German automaker said Wednesday.

1992, a 1.4 percent decline from 1991. Mr. Hubbert's forecast was slightly down from previous forecasts from Mercedes, which called for stable 1992 deliveries.
In Frankfurt, Daimler-Benz's stock price fell 3.30 Deutsche marks to close at 522 DM (\$365), as German auto stocks continued their recent decline. The shares of Volkswagen AG, which repeated expectations of lower earnings per share this year, fell 5.70 DM to 252.90 and BMW sank 8 DM to 452.

Investor's Europe
Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40
Exchange Index Wednesday Close Previous Close % Change
Amsterdam CBS Trend 107.90 107.70 +0.09
Brussels Stock Index 5,310.85 5,278.42 +0.61
Frankfurt DAX 1,436.05 1,420.30 +1.13
Frankfurt FAZ 579.27 567.62 +0.47
Helsinki HEX 612.25 603.10 +1.52
London Financial Times 30 1,847.30 1,814.20 +1.82
London FTSE 100 2,517.10 2,488.40 +1.15
Madrid General Index 186.80 183.15 +1.99
Milan MIB 728.00 717.00 +1.57
Paris CAC 40 1,694.15 1,612.51 +2.58
Stockholm Afaersvaerden 745.54 735.37 +1.38
Vienna Stock Index 357.96 357.59 +0.10
Zurich SBS 629.70 619.30 +1.68

Générale Raises Profit, Warns on French Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Société Générale on Wednesday threw a ray of light into the gloom around the French banking industry, reporting a 7.9 percent increase in net attributable profit for the first half of the year. But the bank cautioned that high interest rates were starting to pinch.

more and more," the banker said.
"We should have to raise our base rates by about 1.5 percent to get to the proper level" unless "market rates come down," he said.
Base rates were cut from 10.35 percent in early May after a relaxation of reserve requirements by the Bank of France that was designed to reduce domestic interest rates.

High Cost of Europe-Wide Unity

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Allowing the countries of Eastern Europe into the EC fold could remain prohibitively expensive for decades to come, according to a report for release Thursday on the possible enlargement of the European Community.

Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, other EFTA members are Iceland and Liechtenstein.
The report was written by economists from Britain and Continental Europe and published by the London-based Center for Economic Policy Research.
In spite of the unlikelihood of the Eastern European nations joining the Community any time soon, the authors argued strongly that the Community could ill afford to ignore the region.

A development gap of similar magnitude resulted in 3 percent of the population in Southern Europe moving to the North in the three decades through 1980, the report said, while in Mexico, 4 percent of the population fled north in 1970-90.
The report recommended the formation of a European Economic Space to boost prospects in Eastern Europe, such a group — distinct from the proposed European Economic Area that will link EC and EFTA countries from the beginning of 1993 — would permit the freer flow of capital and goods, particularly agricultural products.

The EFTA nations present a quite different picture. The authors predict that so conservative managed are their economies that the five EFTA countries studied would likely meet the strictest requirements for joining in European economic and monetary union at the earliest possible date.
The automaker said earlier this week that 10,000 of the 20,000 jobs cuts it had announced for the next couple of years would now take place before the end of 1992.

MANAGERS: Making a Case for Genuine Leaders

(Continued from first finance page)
appropriately valued but widely misunderstood.
"I don't think of charisma as a silver tongue or a winning personality or the knack for making a good impression," he said. "It is the consequence of having performed in such a way that people develop a feeling of awe about a process that they have witnessed or participated in."

Next Inc., as the sort of leaders U.S. business could use more of. The common thread: All built companies that were successful because they changed the nature of the industry they were in.
Mr. Zalesnik cites two intellectual capabilities that probably have never appeared on the checklist of most corporate recruiters or search committees — but should.

LAMONT: Awaiting Direction

(Continued from first finance page)
would not help," concluded one economist.
Mr. Lamont also stands to benefit from a fortuitous bit of timing. He has an unexpected bit of breathing space with sterling having actually risen in the past two days and with the sense of crisis in the financial markets having abated somewhat.

"Since this is not purely a U.K. problem, the case for taking U.K. politicians out and shooting them is not as strong," he said. But he said that since the Treasury manages to "get it wrong every time," he joins those who call for a change in personnel but a change in the way policy is made.
Many have called for the Treasury to get out of the business of setting monetary policy altogether by passing the baton to an independent central bank. But adherents of that school note the damage wrought by that most free of central banks, the Bundesbank, and say that this is hardly the time for such a move in Britain.

BOURSE: Seeking a World Role

(Continued from first finance page)
in some German blue-chip stocks takes place in London.
A spokesman for the Frankfurt exchange conceded that its creation would have little immediate relevance for foreign investors. The first clear change will be an improvement in coordination between the country's eight stock exchanges and the young German Futures and Options Exchange, known as DTF.

Regional stock exchanges, meanwhile, hope to keep and win customers by specializing in regional stocks and bonds.
Deutsche Börse will be 10 percent owned by the regional exchanges, 10 percent by brokerages and 80 percent by financial institutions.
A long-term gain from the creation of Deutsche Börse and an Anglo-Saxon style supervisory authority might be an improvement in Germany's bargaining position with foreign institutions, officials said.
German companies are not allowed listings on the New York Stock Exchange, for example, because the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission considers German accounting practices lax. Although Deutsche Börse will not directly change that, Mr. Haller said the planned creation of a supervisory power along the lines of the SEC would put Germans and Americans "on a level playing field."

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U.S. or Western European-based position preferred; short-term assignments considered.
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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	55.00	+0.12
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
GE	35.00	+0.08
GM	25.00	+0.05
AMZN	15.00	+0.03
GOOG	10.00	+0.02
DIS	20.00	+0.04
WMT	30.00	+0.06
CVS	18.00	+0.02
UNH	22.00	+0.05
MRK	28.00	+0.07
ABB	12.00	+0.01
BA	18.00	+0.03
DUK	25.00	+0.04
WDC	15.00	+0.02
INTL	10.00	+0.01
TRV	12.00	+0.02
AXP	15.00	+0.03
WU	10.00	+0.01
WY	12.00	+0.02
WAL	15.00	+0.03
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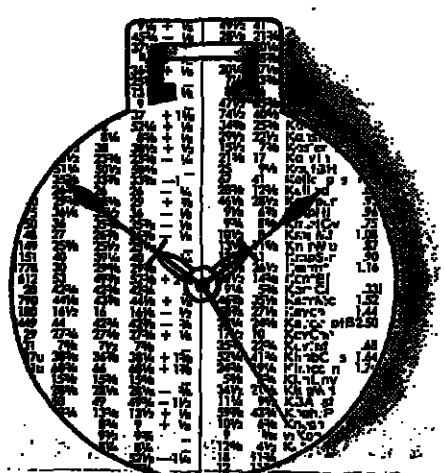
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The twenty reported daily

THE TRIBUNE

Herald

كلدا من الاصل

ASIA/PACIFIC

Heinz Buys Wattie From Goodman

Bloomberg Business News WELLINGTON — H.J. Heinz Co., the U.S.-based food conglomerate, said Wednesday it had bought Wattie Foods Ltd. of New Zealand from Goodman Fielder Wattie Ltd. for 566 million New Zealand dollars (\$308 million).

POSCO Board Quits In Show of Support

SEOUL — The world's third-largest steelmaker was left adrift on Wednesday when the entire board of Pohang Iron & Steel Co. and some 160 senior executives handed in their resignations.

Qantas Turns Back to Profit As Date Nears for Airline's Sale

SYDNEY — Qantas Airways, the Australian flag-carrier that is soon to be privatized, announced Wednesday a large annual profit, reversing a record loss and possibly enhancing its value to potential foreign buyers.

Taiwan Tycoon Is Granted Bail

TAIPEI — The chairman of a Taiwan company at the center of the island's biggest share scandal denied charges of manipulating stocks and was granted bail on Wednesday, state radio said.

Japan Banks Face Profit Falls

TOKYO — The top 14 Japanese banks are likely to post declines of 10 percent to 30 percent in net profits for the half-year that ended in September, analysts said Wednesday, with lower interest rates the only cushion softening the blow of depressed stock prices and property.

PC Price Wars Force NEC To Embark on Cost Cuts

TOKYO — A price war among personal-computer producers is forcing the Japanese electronics giant NEC Corp. to cut costs in a struggle to maintain current product lines as its profits and stock price plunge.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo indices and their percentage changes.

Very briefly: Taiwan's finance minister, Wang Chien-Shien, tendered his resignation amid calls for his departure from opponents of his stance on land tax reform.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS table listing various investment funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and performance metrics.

SPORTS SOCCER

'New' NHL In Top Form For Debut

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — The National Hockey League's new era opened with a showcase game. The Pittsburgh Penguins and the Philadelphia Flyers played to a 3-3 tie Tuesday night before a capacity crowd in Civic Arena and a national television audience in the United States.



Teamu Selanne of Finland, hooked by the Red Wings' Nicklas Lindstrom, gave the Jets two assists.

The game was the first televised by ESPN, the major cable network, in its new, five-year, \$80 million contract. Mario Lemieux, who became hockey's highest-paid player Monday with a seven-year, \$42 million contract, scored one goal and set up another with a dazzling performance for the Penguins.

After tying, the Flyers almost went ahead, but a goal was disallowed when a video review showed that Brent Fedyk of the Flyers had pushed the puck across the goal line with his arm.

In other season opening highlights, wires services reported:

• In Winnipeg, Manitoba, Teemu Selanne of Finland made an impressive NHL debut with two assists as the Jets beat the Detroit Red Wings, 4-1.

• In Toronto, Nikolai Borschevsky, a rookie from Russia, scored two goals for the Maple Leafs although they lost, 6-5, to the Washington Capitals.

• In Calgary, Alberta, defenseman Alexei Zhitnik, who played last season in the former Soviet Union, had two assists — one on his first shift in the NHL, then on Tomas Sandstrom's goal in overtime that gave the Los Angeles Kings, without Wayne Gretzky, a 5-4 victory over the Flames.

• In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Bobby Holik and Zdeno Ciger of Czechoslovakia and Alexander Semak of Russia scored as the Devils gave their new coach, Herb Brooks, a 4-3 triumph over the New York Islanders.

(UPI, AP, NYT)

Sweden Beats Bulgaria in Cup Qualifier

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Sweden beat Bulgaria, 2-0, Wednesday in a European Group 6 qualifier for soccer's World Cup.

Martin Dahlin, left unmarked inside the box, scored on a powerful header in the 56th minute after Jonas Thern, a midfielder who plays for Napoli, set up the goal with a cross that sailed over defender Trifon Ivanov.

Stefan Pettersson, who often scores for Ajax Amsterdam but seldom for the national team, beat goalie Borislav Mihalov from a tough angle in the 76th minute to put the game out of reach. Anders Limpar of Arsenal set up Pettersson's goal, only his fourth in 29 matches for Sweden.

Sweden and Bulgaria are now tied atop Group 6, each with four points, although Bulgaria has played three matches to Sweden's two.

Finland has lost both its matches, France its one. Israel and Austria have yet to play their first matches.

(Reuters, AP)

FIFA Gambles on Referees

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — Next week, a 36-year-old Mexican named Arturo Brizio Carter will fly halfway around the world to become FIFA's pathfinder in its search for a single interpretation of soccer's rules.

He will referee the World Cup qualifying match between England and Norway at Wembley. The expense, Carter's sacrifice of his work as a lawyer, the liaison with two Spanish lineups, represent a big gamble.

The intention is for Carter to set standards for all the referees from the 178 FIFA nations who aspire to officiate in the 1994 World Cup. Carter has the youth, intelligence, linguistic command and apparently the presence FIFA admires in a referee.

He is on the list of officials intended to cross the continents and, by example, help dismantle the cultural variances over what should be a common rule book.

"We must end this problem of another country, another custom," says Paolo Casarin, FIFA's adviser on refereeing. "All too often the laws state, 'In the opinion of the referee,' and this is the cause of a lack of uniformity."

Casarin is being polite. Soccer violence so split South Americans and Europeans during the 1960s that inter-continental club competitions were abandoned until Tokyo offered a neutral pitch.

Suspicion still festers, still threatens to make the game unpalatable for U.S. family entertainment. We can all appreciate Maradona's talent while wishing to never again set eyes on his thuggish pals in the 1990 World Cup. And Maradona, no doubt, can name more than the odd Basque whose violence he abhors.

But back to Carter. He speaks English, as FIFA referees must. And by choosing Carter, who receives \$600 per league match in Mexico, FIFA rebukes those who abused his countryman, Edgardo Codesal, for sending off two Argentines and awarding Germany the winning penalty shot of the 1990 final. Argentina's president, Carlos Saul Menem, called Codesal a cheat.

Point one: FIFA demonstrates its authority by re-issuing where it left off. Point two: It does so in London, where the English Football Association greeted FIFA's backpass rule with less than enthusiasm.

POLITICS aside, it will be interesting to see how Carter interprets the edifying of England's captain, Stuart Pearce, and Norway's likely combative reply.

While knowing too little of Carter to question his mettle, I note that his experience among Europeans is limited to refereeing two Italian matches during the 1987 FIFA under-16 tournament in Toronto.

So welcome to Europe, and good luck. There are, meanwhile, referees coping every Sunday in Italy's multi-lingual Serie A, where men from many lands compete under the strictest officiating anywhere.

There Casarin rules, over 37 referees paid \$30,000 to \$70,000 a season for time lost from their professions; 74 linesmen who, as FIFA desires, are specialists in that task and not referees seconded to the line, plus two psychologists and university researchers monitoring every refereeing move.

The persuasive Casarin, with his amazing statistics, his penetrating eye and his view that rules should be

black and white, tells Italian referees when age has slowed them or inconsistency ended their usefulness. He is big enough, in every sense, not to cross and the transformation in Serie A in attitudes — as well as recently, as in goals — is a pleasure to see.

However, there are dangers in following the Italian lead. The cost, to the world's wealthiest league, is 0.8 percent of revenues. FIFA's general secretary, Sepp Blatter, an advocate of professional refereeing, reckons that Switzerland's 12 clubs would need to spend 5 percent of revenues on a similar setup.

Blatter insists that professionalism will come, and he hopes by 1994. Subjecting men to the physical and mental strains on top of a full-time occupation is, he adds, anachronistic.

Maybe. But soccer reaches places where people can scarcely afford to eat, let alone pay referees, and if three-quarters of the world is told that you have no chance of working toward the top, surely the incentive falls away at the amateur base of a pyramid of tens of thousands of ambitious men?

"To think," says Codesal, "that more men have walked on the moon than have refereed a World Cup final!"

Switching to professional refereeing is tempting, but no one can swear they will be less susceptible to bribes, or braver, or possess better instincts toward the players' intent.

Significantly, when Blatter asked a Swiss part-time referee at FIFA House whether he coveted the role full time, the man responded, "To burn all my career bridges? That's another question."

WHO SHALL protect the career referee against career-ending injury or dismissal? Television, inevitably, comes into it. Blatter promises TV playbacks will not be used in this century, and probably not the next, to overrule decisions.

But cameras will — Blatter says must — be used to catch villains. Chile is barred from the next World Cup because TV evidence exposed its plot to cheat Brazil out of the last tournament. And, after Basile Boll escaped punishment for his butt in this summer's European Championship, FIFA and UEFA agreed that sins undetected on the field will in the future warrant punishment against the player, and possibly the referee, if video exposes them.

The game, in that sense, is coming into open court. FIFA is considering other suggestions, including the use of two referees, and scoreboard indications of added time.

"You may not love FIFA," concludes Blatter, "but if you love the game we can only benefit by listening to one another."

Commendable, this speeding up of the play amid opening the house even to FIFA's critics. But we, sir, would like three things more: That the cheats who feign injury be sent off, that the penalty shoot-out lottery be abandoned, and that the sapping 50-match World Cup format, itself a catalyst to the boredom of players trying to conserve energy up to the quarterfinals, be done away with.

The last won't happen. It cuts too close to the television profit motive. But while it remains, tinkering with rules will have only qualified success. And this game, which many millions do love, is worth more than that.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Lakers' Training Camp Has That Magic Touch

By Tom Friend

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Magic Johnson, already in mid-season form, barely arrived in time for his flight to training camp.

Often in the 1980s, pilots would cut their engines and wait for a lardy Johnson — the Los Angeles Lakers would never leave home without him — so Tuesday it was virtually routine when Johnson came scurrying into the terminal only 10 minutes before takeoff.

Dressed in sneakers, a white mock T-shirt and bermudas, he swung a hard left into the airport cafeteria and, after a glance at his watch, ordered two honey-dipped doughnuts.

"Can I touch your arm? I'm going to tell my sister I touched you," one woman, in line, told him. Members of an Austrian fencing team stopped him, too. "You did good job at Olympia," one said.

His body is chiseled, and it had better be because the mayhem starts now. The flight

to Honolulu was his first official business as an unretired Laker, with 10 days of concentrated practices in Hawaii starting Friday morning.

Infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, Johnson quit the National Basketball Association 11 months ago Wednesday. But here he was getting dropped off for work by his wife, Cookie.

"My wife said she's tired of traveling, so she's not coming with me," he said. "She's been all over. To Hawaii, Europe. We haven't stayed put."

Because Johnson is believed to be the first NBA player infected with HIV, the Lakers' trainer, Gary Vitti, has read up on the infection and spoken with Johnson's doctors and will closely monitor the point guard.

"One of the things we don't want to do with Earvin Johnson is push him to exhaustion," said Vitti. "Because he's playing 50 to 60 games, he should be fine, but the whole situation could change. I mean, if his body

doesn't react well, he should reconsider what he's doing.

"But, with Earvin's limited schedule, we may see him at the top of his game every night."

The team said it would not baby Johnson at training camp.

"It's better not," forward A.C. Green said, jabbing Johnson in the kidneys.

Johnson laughed.

"Oh yeah, I'll practice hard," he said. "I've got to be ready, shape-wise. But, man, even on my days off, I'll be lifting weights and running like I've been doing every day since before last year's All-Star Game."

The rest of the Lakers have rarely let Johnson's fame or illness distract them, nor do they seem resentful of Johnson's new \$14.6 million-a-year contract athlete — which makes him the highest-paid athlete in this stratosphere.

"Finally got that taken care of," Johnson said about the contract. "Before, the team

wouldn't do it — or should I say couldn't do it — because of NBA rules. But I wasn't going to rock the boat, because I loved to play and there was no reason to create team problems by holding out."

Although this is his 13th training camp, he was overjoyed with nervous energy.

"You're so anxious," he said. "It's like I'm going 100 mph already. It's almost the equivalent of my first training camp."

His first camp was when his teammates nicknamed him Buck, because he dashed around like an extroverted deer. They never called him Magic.

"That was in Palm Springs," Johnson recalled, "and I was so scared. I was nervous, because I wanted to do so well and also I was in awe of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Jamal Wilkes."

Rookie Duane Cooper gawked at Johnson now in much the same way.

"Yep," Johnson said, "I look at his face, and that was my face 13 years ago."

BOOKS

THE CREATORS

By Daniel J. Boorstin. 811 pages. \$30. Random House Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS is often the case with the huge and entertaining histories written by Daniel J. Boorstin, the former librarian of Congress, the organization of his latest work, "The Creators," tells you as much about his approach as its contents does.

Intended to do for the arts what his previous book, "The Discoverers," did for human knowledge, "The Creators" begins by considering the source of human creativity in the births of the world's religions.

This leads Boorstin to conclude that the concept of human beings as potential creators arose out of "the idea of an original Creation by a single all-powerful Creator" that came to the West through Moses, the greatest of the Hebrew prophets.

By contrast, he argues, such other religions as Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism did not depend strongly on creation myths, nor did they picture humans in the image of their creators. Such a premise leads a decidedly Western cast to Boorstin's history, and it is no surprise that there are only two chapters on Oriental art and that pre-

Columbian art and the arts of sub-Saharan Africa, for two examples, never come into the picture.

The remaining 700 pages of the volume are divided into sections called "Creator Man," "Re-Creating the World" and "Creating the Self." They take us, predictably enough, from Stonehenge to Picasso, or from moonlit artifacts of religious worship to the fragmented view of reality that led to Cubism.

That the history of human creativity in the West has been a steadily inward-turning process is hardly a revelation, but as an overview it leads useful perspective to Boorstin's story.

He is always preoccupied with origins. He calls special attention, for instance, to the historical moment in ancient Greece when the spectator stepped outside the shared communal experience of Dionysian ritual and made it possible for drama to begin.

Centuries later in his text, he explores the birth of Gregorian chant to show on the one hand where choral music and ultimately opera originated, and on the other hand where instrumental music and eventually the symphonic orchestra came from. Such developments often did not occur spontaneously.

The early Christian Church opposed the artistic rendering of holy images, an attitude that culminated in the 8th-century movement in the Eastern church known as iconoclasm. Had it prevailed, what might the effect have been on the Italian Renaissance?

Another potential hindrance was Plato's opposition to linear perspective; he held that honest art should represent forms in their true relative size, regardless of how far away from the observer they might be.

Given the broad sweep of his text, Boorstin is able to bring into sharp focus certain revolutionary developments that are not always so apparent through hindsight. It becomes clearer, for instance, why the French Impressionists' decision to move out of doors and paint objects in changing light was such a radical departure from what had gone before.

Or why Wordsworth and Coleridge changed the course of poetry by writing about ordinary people and everyday events in their 1798 sampler of new poems called "Lyrical Ballads."

Of course, the breathtaking sweep of his narrative produces a sense of inevitability that sometimes distorts what the individual creators were trying to achieve. Boorstin tries to offset this by making the individual artists the measures of his history and concentrating on their lives. This, too, has its disadvantages. A lot gets left out: there are no Roman comic playwrights, no medieval passion plays, no books by Thomas Mann, no poets after T. S. Eliot.

Still, that "The Creators" is finally a vast collection of biographies is what gives it much of its considerable appeal.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal from the ONEC World Team Championship, the South cards were held by Marco Branco, the only man ever to win the World Pairs title twice.

He reached four hearts by an unusual sequence: One spade was equivalent to a normal one-no-trump response, and one no-trump would have shown spades.

The opening was the spade seven, and South captured the jack with the king. He led a diamond, and West took the king and played another spade. South cleared a big hurdle by putting up the ace and dropping the queen.

He then drew trumps, led a diamond to the ten, and claimed his game when East won with the jack.

He knew that East would have to lead a minor-suit and a club lead would solve his problem in that suit. On a low diamond he planned to throw a club, scoring a diamond trick, whatever the position of the ace.

He was probably sad to see that the clubs were lying very favorably, and that a routine play in that suit would have brought him the same 10 tricks.

NORTH
A 8
K J 6 2
Q 10 7 4
A 10 4

WEST
7 5 3 2
K 6
K Q 6 3

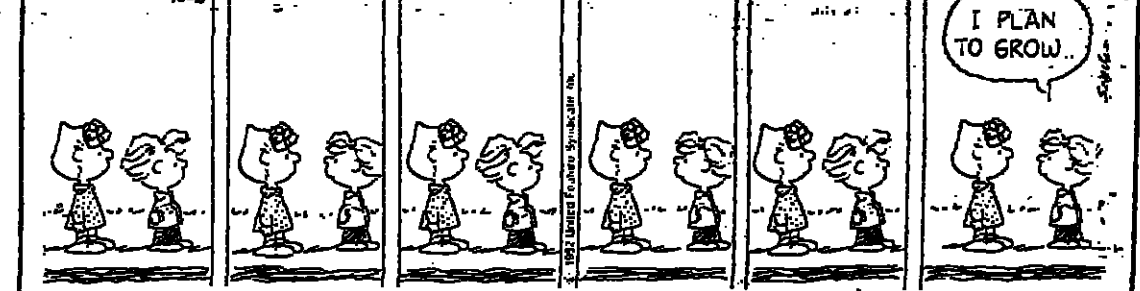
EAST
Q J
9 8 3
A J 9 8 5
8 5 2

SOUTH (D)
K 10 4
A K Q 10 4
J 8 7

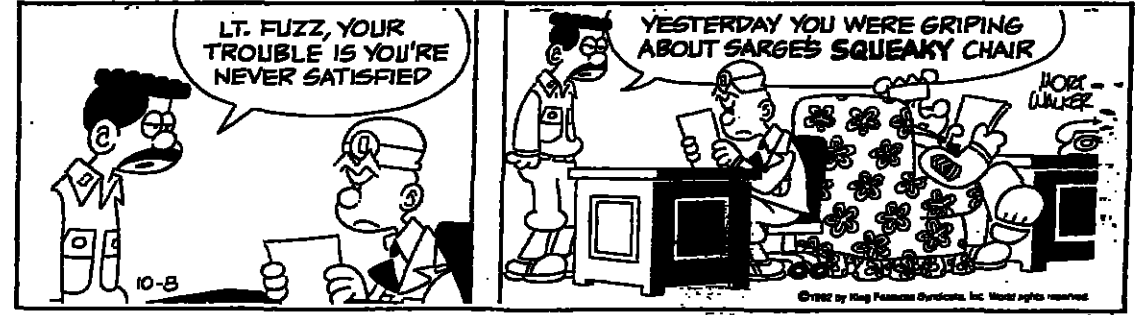
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass
2♣ Pass 3♥ Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade seven.

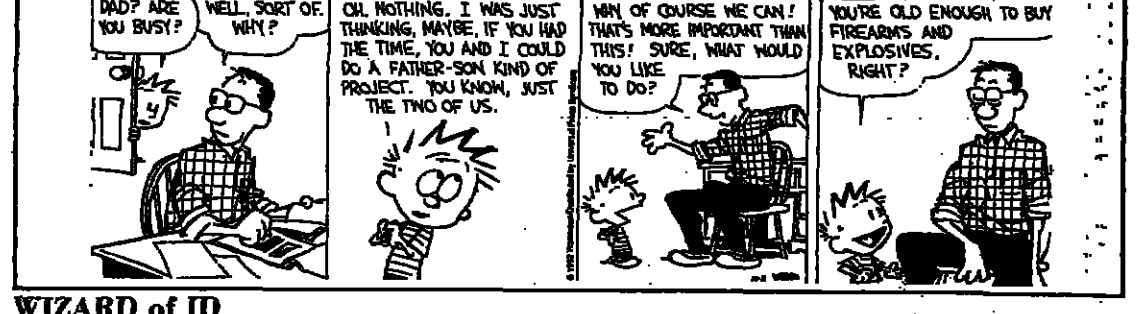
PEANUTS



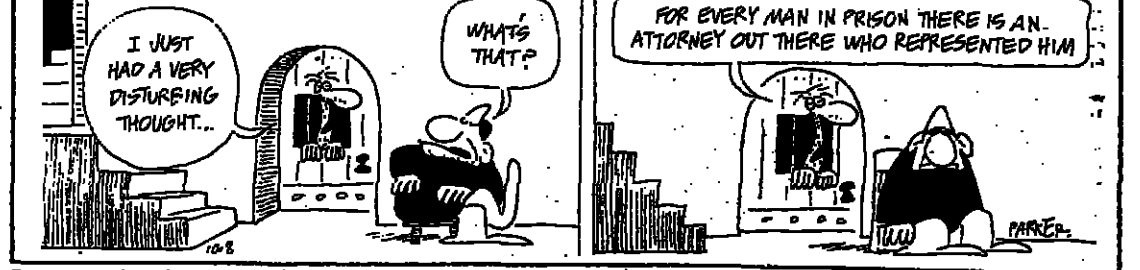
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



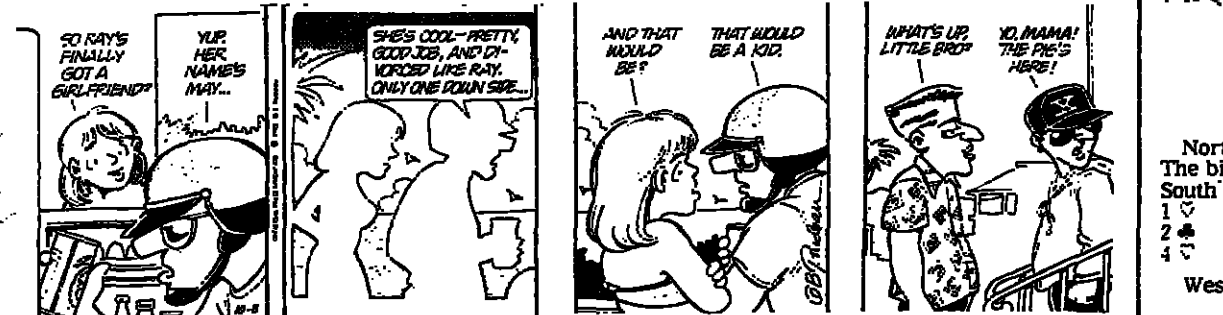
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter in each appears in the correct order.

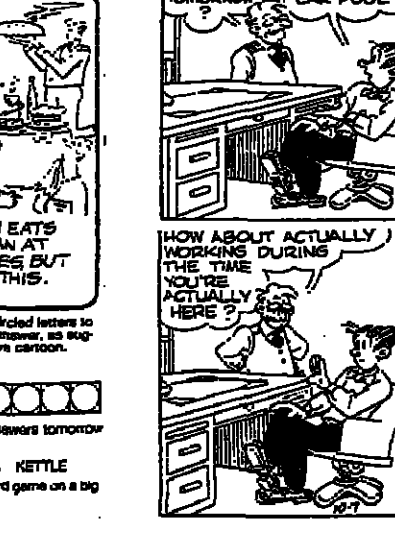
FOTIS
LAWRC
SHOBY
CAFFEE

Print answer here: _____

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: LOOPY MOLDY CABANA KETTLE
Answer: Where can you find a good card game on a big spot? — ANY DECK!

BLONDIE



هذا من الأصل

SPORTS BASEBALL

Braves Blast Pirates in Game 2



Ron Gant, who had bunted, couldn't dodge Orlando Merced's bad throw as Sid Bream scored on the error to make it 3-0 in Game 1.

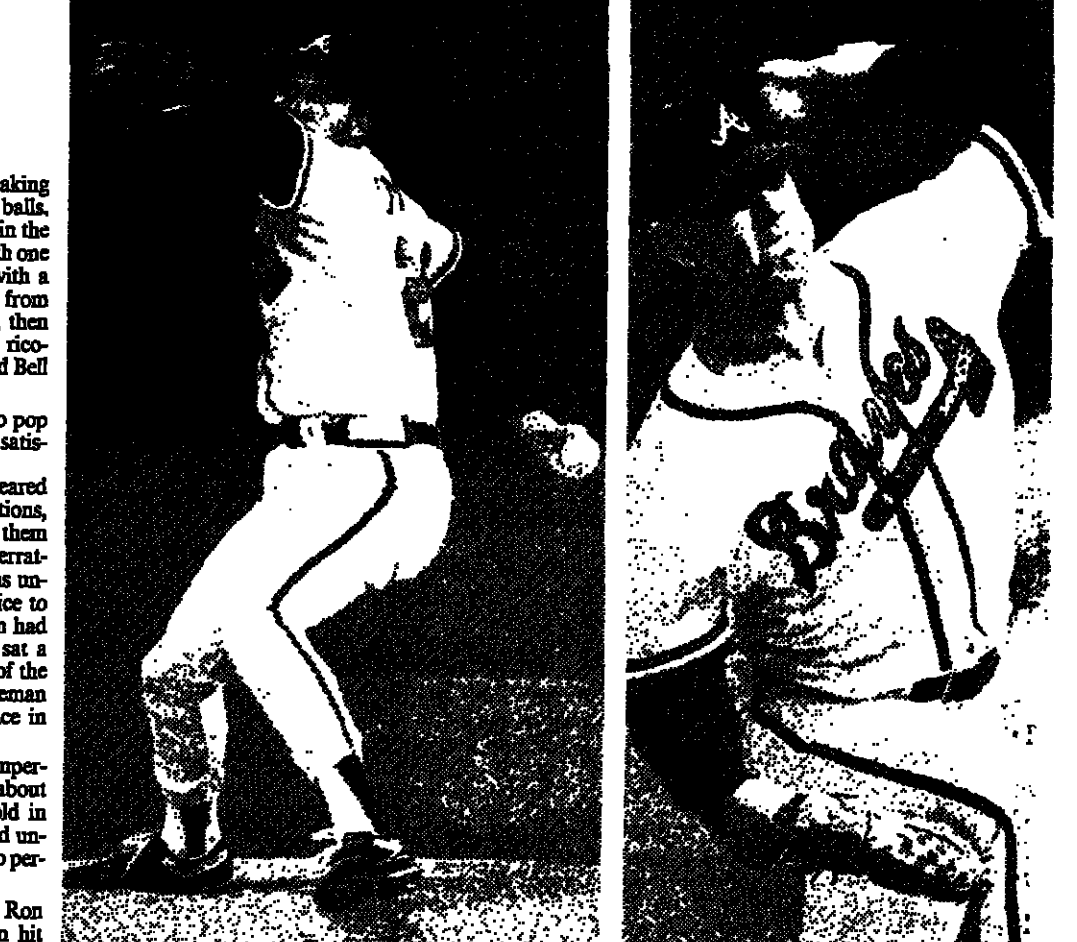
ATLANTA — Oh, what pitching Atlanta has it all. Oh, what hitting. The Braves own that, too. The only job for the Pittsburgh Pirates: 0-and-2. Steve Avery on the left, John Smoltz on the right, 20-game winner Tom Glavine ahead of them. Everywhere the Pirates look, they see trouble. They're playing the best team in baseball, and they certainly look second-best to the Braves in the National League playoffs. Pittsburgh finally ended 13 years without a big inning in postseason play, but the four meaningless runs in the seventh came after Atlanta was well on its way to a 13-5 victory Wednesday and a 2-0 lead in the best-of-7 series. The Braves' run total tied the record for most in a league championship series game. Avery continued a record run of shutout pitching with six scoreless innings and Ron Gant hit a grand slam as the tail end of Atlanta's lineup continued to torment Pittsburgh. Gant finished 2-for-4 with three runs and four RBIs. Avery extended his playoff scoreless streak to a record 2 2/3 innings, all against Pittsburgh, to break Ken Holtzman's mark of 18 innings for Oakland in 1973-74. The streak was stopped by Lloyd McClendon's RBI double and Jose Lind's two-run triple as Avery was in Pirates' fourth seventh, but it was already 8-0 by then. Avery was 11-11 and won only once in his final nine starts of the regular season. But in the playoffs, he looks like a combination of Cy Young and Sandy Koufax to the Pirates, who have scored just six runs in their last 40 postseason innings against Braves' pitching. Avery gave up six hits in 6 2/3 innings, but only two over the first six. Counting the playoffs, Avery is 6-0 the last two seasons against the Pirates, who again received very little production from big guns Andy Van Slyke and Barry Bonds, a combined 1-for-8. On a day when the Pirates again had no offense until the game was

decided, their pitching also deserted them. Gant hit the first grand slam of his career in the fifth off Bob Walk, who appeared to injure his right thumb on a follow-through several batters before. The bottom end of the Braves' order had six hits and drove in seven of their eight runs. Mark Lemke had three hits and Damon Berryhill two. If Braves manager Bobby Cox took a big gamble by starting right-hander John Smoltz in Game 1 against the Pirates' left-handed power, Pirates manager Jim Leyland took an even bigger one by going with left-hander Danny Jackson in Game 2. Brian Hunter, a .500 hitter against Jackson, singled behind third to start the Braves' second, Gant walked and Berryhill, playing because Greg Olson is out with a broken right leg, singled home Hunter with a liner to left. Gant moved to third and Berryhill to second when Gold Glove left fielder Bonds' throw home was 10 feet off the plate. Lemke, a .226 career hitter who is the Braves' version of Mr. October, singled up the middle to make it 2-0. Avery helped himself with a long sacrifice fly to center that scored Berryhill and Jeff Blauser, who homered Tuesday, chased Jackson with a run-scoring triple to right-center. The Braves put up another four-inning in the fifth as Otis Nixon singled and Blauser and David Justice walked ahead of Gant's no-doubt drive into the left-field seats, his second playoff homer and the fourth grand slam in the NL playoffs. The Pirates, shutout in possession for 23 innings before Jose Lind's solo homer Tuesday night, got their first big inning in postseason play since 1979 in the seventh. Bonds led off with a single and scored on McClendon's double one out later. Don Slaught walked and Lind tripled, scoring two more runs. Lind then scored on a wild pitch by Avery. The Braves put it away with five in the bottom of the seventh.

The Boxscore table showing game statistics for Pittsburgh and Atlanta, including runs, hits, errors, and individual player performance.

Braves, in '91 Groove, Win First Game By 5-1 Score as Smoltz Baffles Pirates

By Joe Sexton New York Times Service ATLANTA — The Atlanta Braves' triumph was so efficient it was almost emotionless: The pitching was precise. The defense was airtight. And the offense was engineered with opportunism by the club's less prominent cast members. It all added up to a 5-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates in Game 1 of the National League championship series, but the full meaning of the mat's may be even more humbling. The victory appeared to reaffirm Atlanta's obvious strengths: its pitching and depth of talent. And it ominously underscored the affliction of anemic offense that has so undermined Pittsburgh's postseason chances. It was a carbon copy of the final games that decided last season's championship series, and an extended repeat is what Pittsburgh can't bear to endure. John Smoltz, the right-hander with the dubious record but the controversially assigned status of series workhorse, was methodically merciless Tuesday night. He worked eight innings before being relieved by Mike Stanton, allowing four hits and striking out six. And when he was touched for a home run by Jose Lind in the eighth, it both didn't matter and was the first Pittsburgh run off Atlanta pitching in 29 innings of postseason play. Smoltz doesn't have the burning eighth-inning heroics of Tom Glavine. He doesn't have the daring craftsmanship of Tom Glavine. But he owns a half a dozen different pitches and an idea on how to deploy all of them. He locked up the Pirates with his breaking balls, had them spinning like tops chasing his sinking fastball and left them unbinged by indecision with his change-up. The result was another cruel chapter in the Pirates' emaciating inability to produce runs in the playoffs. The club that scored an average of 2.5 a game in the 1990 playoffs and 1.7 a game against the Braves' last fall were once again demoralized Tuesday night. And Barry Bonds had another hitless game. The Pirates now have to turn to Danny Jackson and rookie Tim Wakefield to get them back into the series. For the Braves, the game was as much showcase as contest. The defense didn't rest or so much as waver. Terry Pendleton, who singled in a run in the seventh, started a sensational 5-4-3 double play in the sixth with a backhand stab. Mark Lemke converted a 4-3 putout from what amounted to short left field. The offense came with speed and clutch hits and ultimately with a convincing authority. Lemke had an infield-single RBI. Sid Bream doubled in a run and Jeff Blauser homered to left off starter and loser Doug Drabek. For the Pirates, it began badly, with the Braves scoring early on the bat of the second baseman who had been the central character in their storybook postseason of a year ago. Bream singled against Drabek in the second, and then Damon Berryhill walked. Up came Lemke, and soon enough he came a flood of memories for Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Lemke, who hit .417 in the 1991 World Series, stealing games and the imaginations of no-name ballplayers everywhere, then singled off a diving Lind's glove behind second to deliver Bream for a 1-0 lead. Smoltz, with less than flawless control, nonetheless mastered every significant moment through four innings. He retired the Pirates in order in the first. He reduced Bonds to his familiar futility to start the second, embarrassing the star left-fielder with three strikes, only one of which was touched. The third inning was then gone, three clean. Smoltz, mixing great breaking balls with too-great breaking balls, did pitch himself into trouble in the fourth. He walked Jay Bell with one out, froze Andy Van Slyke with a strike-three curve that came from third base to cross the plate, then walked Bonds, his final pitch ricocheting to the backstop to send Bell to third. But Smoltz got Jeff King to pop to first, and he didn't hide his satisfaction. The Pirates certainly appeared shaken by Smoltz's combinations, and the game came apart for them in the next inning. Drabek, an errand as Smoltz but never once as unforgiving, walked David Justice to begin the Atlanta fourth, then had his deficit doubled when he sat a curveball on the outside part of the plate for Bream. The first baseman creamed a double to the fence in left-center for a 2-0 lead. The Pirates, with their ace imperfect and their old concerns about postseason offense taking hold in their minds, next disassembled uncharacteristically in the field to permit another run. Orlando Merced fumbled Ron Gant's sacrifice attempt, then hit Gant with his throw to first. Bream scored, the tomahawk came out, and the night's karma was suffocating in the Pirates.



John Smoltz, above, was methodically merciless in Tuesday night's game, while Steve Avery blurred away with his usual postseason magic in Game 2 to put the Braves out in front by two games to none.

SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard table listing results for Hockey (NHL Standings), Soccer (English League Cup), and Basketball (NBA Standings).

TRANSACTIONS

Transactions section detailing player movements, trades, and signings across various sports including Baseball, Basketball, and Soccer.

SIDELINES

Sidelines section featuring news on FIFA's approval of a new soccer field, Williams' appearance at a snub, and the cancellation of sports car races in 1993.

BASEBALL

Baseball section containing Japanese Baseball league standings and a Pacific League table.

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring a large image of a globe and the slogan 'Now good news can travel even faster.' The ad includes a list of international access numbers and the AT&T logo.

ART BUCHWALD

What? Me Decide!

WASHINGTON — For argument's sake let us suppose that Ross Perot is elected president of the United States. He wins the presidency without lifting a finger, preferring that his volunteers do all the campaigning for him.

Now he's in the Oval Office facing up to the hard decisions that come to a president every day. "Mr. President, here is the budget. We're short \$2 trillion. Do you have any ideas?"

"I don't think that it's for me to decide what to do about the budget. That's for my ministers. I am calling a closed-circuit meeting of all of them for Thursday to study the problem. At that time I'll ask them to tell me what to do."

"Yesir. Saddam Hussein has just announced that he's built his 100th nuclear weapon and plans to use it on the Suez Canal if Baghdad doesn't get the Olympics in 1996. Shall we send the Sixth Fleet to the area?"

"Look, we're a democracy and I don't think an American president should dictate to another leader."

Columbus Statue, Piece by Piece

MAMI BEACH — The first piece of a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus is scheduled to arrive in Miami on Monday, 500 years to the day after the explorer first set foot in the New World.

The bronze piece, part of Columbus's robe, was sent to New Orleans by ship and then to Miami Beach by truck. Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov and a delegation of 10 Russians will officially present the shipment to the people of the United States during a ceremony Monday.

It is the first of 1,500 pieces that eventually will be bolted together to make a 500-ton statue of Columbus. The statue will take two years and \$15 million to \$20 million to build.

what he should do with his military power. I'd like to turn the problem over to the Perot supporters in each state and say, 'What are your wishes with regard to the Middle East?'

"I'll get on it right away. What about Russia?" "What about it?" "Veltsin said that he was promised \$20 billion in aid and it isn't forthcoming."

"The reason he never got it was that he didn't contact my Perot coordinators in St. Petersburg. I can't keep track of everything that goes on in this administration."

"Mr. President, both the Democratic and Republican leadership are waiting outside." "Well, send them in... Gentlemen, it's an honor to see you. You don't have to sink to your knees and grovel when you come to my office. Just kiss my ring and we'll get on with our business."

"Mr. President, the economy has hit an all-time low. Exports are down and stores are closing all over America. You have to do something."

"I've called a meeting of all Perot grass-roots workers and I am going to ask them what they want me to do in this hour of crisis."

"With all due respect, sir, the problem must be solved by Congress and the White House."

"My grass-roots people would be very offended if I made any decisions without first conferring with them. After all, they are the reason I am here today and they are the finest people I have ever met on God's green earth."

The Screenwriter as Unwilling Celebrity

By Bernard Weinraub

LOS ANGELES — Like the hero in the film "Hero," David Webb Peoples is an unlikely, and unwilling, celebrity. As the screenwriter of two major films in the last few months, "Hero" and "Unforgiven," Peoples has hit the Hollywood jackpot. Moreover, "Blade Runner," the director Ridley Scott's futuristic cult classic that Peoples co-wrote a decade ago and which many critics consider a masterpiece, has been successfully reissued.

Any screenwriter in town would envy Peoples. But instead of following the flight pattern of many another highly paid male movie writer — hiring a press agent, divorcing his wife, buying a home in Malibu, running around with Warren and Barbara and Jack — the 52-year-old Peoples has become more reclusive than ever.

He refuses to be photographed for newspapers and magazines. He lives not in Los Angeles but in Berkeley, where he settled in the early 1960s with his wife, Janet. They have two grown children that Peoples says he refuses to talk about to protect their privacy.

And while he's perfectly happy to discuss his movies and talk about working with Dustin Hoffman and Clint Eastwood, Peoples speaks about himself grudgingly. Very grudgingly. "Is it that unusual to be private?" he said in a telephone interview the other day. "I mean, if you're in a high-profile job, a movie star or director, you have to be unprivate. I honestly don't think there's anything interesting for me to say about myself. It's in the work. Look, you and me and everyone else can sit around the dinner table and talk and talk, but there's no reason that what I say is so interesting that it has to be published somewhere."

"Hero," the film starring Hoffman, which opened last week in the United States to mixed but generally positive reviews, and "Unforgiven," the Eastwood film, which some critics have called one of the best Westerns ever made, are totally different, but their themes are curiously similar. Their central figures are morally ambiguous, and both films raise questions about the often dual nature of heroism and even villainy.

Peoples said simply: "I have a hard time being on anybody's side in anything. I'm inclined to see everybody's point of view."

Laura Ziskin, the producer of "Hero," who has known Peoples for years, said: "Moral ambiguity is David's territory."

Aside from that, he writes very complex characters and great dialogue. David is very gruff. He's kind of a big guy, very aggressively verbal. We had a lot of fights and arguments, but with David you never take it personally.

"A lot of what he says in the movie comes out of his own genuine beliefs that it's dangerous for anybody to be in the public eye, that whatever you say or do will probably be distorted in the process."

In "Hero," a contemporary comedy, Hoffman plays Bernie LaPlante, a cranky and crooked lowlife who stumbles upon a plane crash and, in spite of himself, saves 54 passengers. But the credit goes to a more admirable man, played by Andy Garcia, who grows into the persona of a genuine hero.

In "Unforgiven," the plot, which was intended to debunk Western film mythology, a reformed killer (played by Eastwood, who also directed) is called back into service to avenge the mutilation of a prostitute.

Peoples wrote the script, initially called "The Cut-Whore Killings," in 1976, when he was an unknown, and hardly anyone would read it. In the mid-1980s it fell into the hands of Eastwood, who optioned it.

"I figured I'd get into it a little bit, just have something to look forward to," Eastwood said in an interview. Great films of the past serve as springboards for ideas, said Peoples. An unlikely source of "Unforgiven" was Martin Scorsese's "Taxi Driver," the 1976 film about a night cabbie in New York City, Travis Bickle, and his descent into Dantesque violence.

"There's a very powerful moment when Travis is alone in his room and says something like, 'I just want to be like other people,'" said Peoples. "That's a lot where the Clint Eastwood character came from."

Peoples grew up in Middletown, Connecticut, where his father, Job Webb Peoples, was the chairman of the geology department of Wesleyan University. He attended high school in the Philippines, where his father was on leave to work for the United States Geological Survey.



Dustin Hoffman in "Hero," written by the camera shy David Webb Peoples.

Although the movie was never made, Scott handed the script to his brother Ridley, who was so impressed that he asked Peoples to help write "Blade Runner," a nightmarish detective story set in a Los Angeles of 2019. Peoples ended up sharing the screenplay credit with Hampton Fancher.

"After 'Blade Runner,' Peoples said, 'I didn't have to look for work again.' A writer of Peoples' current ranking, agents say, earns \$500,000 to \$1 million a script.

As a screenwriter, Peoples is unusual in more than a few ways. He has few complaints about the way Hollywood treats writers ("I've been treated great") and tends to denigrate his own contributions. Of "Blade Runner," he said, "The best of it is Hampton Fancher's work." Of "Unforgiven," he said: "The only reason the movie is as tough and straightforward as it is because of Clint Eastwood. Other people would have soft-

ened the movie, to make it more accessible. I wouldn't have dared, I would have taken the money and run."

Of "Hero," he said: "It's Laura Ziskin's movie. Her idea. It's her movie and Stephen Frears."

"Berkeley is home," he said. "I have a lot of friends who are not in the movie business, and that's fine with me. Although I love people in the movie business, it sometimes becomes too much. It's like you don't want the whole meal to be one thing, one big piece of cake. You want other things in your meal, too."

PEOPLE

U.S. Ethnic Coalition Goes to Bat for Pope

The National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations in the United States has put a \$10 bounty on Sinead O'Connor albums. The coalition, upset that the Irish singer ripped up a picture of Pope John Paul II during an appearance on "Saturday Night Live," calling him "the real enemy," will donate \$10 to charity on behalf of anyone who sends in one of her records, cassettes or compact disks. The group also is asking radio and television stations not to play O'Connor's music.

Mia Farrow's spokesman insists that she had nothing to do with a Vanity Fair article that looks into allegations that Woody Allen sexually molested their 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan Farrow, and that she did not cooperate with Maureen Orth, who wrote it. "A lot of Mia's friends were very disturbed by things being said by Woody's side," said John Springer. "They wanted to answer back." Both sides are under court order not to discuss their case.

Referring to the Allen-Farrow case to illustrate his point, Attorney General William P. Barr said in a speech to conservative Catholics in Washington that America is a headlong free fall caused by permissiveness and rampant feminism. "Mr. Allen epitomizes the capture of the essence of contemporary moral philosophy," he said. "That, in essence, has been the guiding principle behind our moral decline and the rallying cry of the long binge that began in the mid-1960s."

Roger Kennedy, director of the National Museum of American History in Washington, will leave his position after 15 years to host a cable TV series about American history. "At 66, I think it's kind of time for me to go play," he said.

Sylvester Stallone's mother, astrologer Jacqueline Stallone, says she gets along better with his former wife, Brigitte Nielsen, than she did when they were married — which doesn't make her son too happy. As for his future wife, she said: "I don't care anymore. Believe it or not, I don't care if he marries an elephant."

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